Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV....NO. 13,666. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1895.—TWO PARTS.—12 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

HAD TO OBEY THE LAWS

Barbers, Butchers, and Grocers Quick to Learn a Lesson Yesterday.

SOME SALOONS FOR FRIENDS ONLY

A Few Arrests Had Salutary Effect, Especially in the Chinese Quarter—The Day in the Park.

The Sunday law was rigorously enforced yesterday. The meat stores, the grocery stores, and the milk stores were shut up tight at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The barbers' shops had to follow suit at 1 P. M. Any one discovered by the police selling dry goods, be he Jew or Gentile, was promptly arrested.

Many persons who otherwise might have forgotten the fact had good reason yesterday to know that the law forbade the opening of saloons on Sunday. All the liquor stores were not closed, but those that remained open for business did so at the risk of detection. It was evident to the most casual observer that veteran saloon keepers were prepared for emergencies.

There was not an open saloon in the city yesterday that had not at least one man on watch, while some of them had two or three videttes. The stranger was the enemy, or might be, and the stranger either went dry or repaired to some quarter of the metropolis where he was well known.

The beer can was not seen in the highways or byways. Saloon keepers agreed, for once, that the risk of the can trade was too great. The east side was drier than it has been since the two terrible limekiln Sundays in Mayor Hewitt's reign.

Yet those who wanted a drink of beer and whisky, and were determined to get it, soon had plenty. They went in droves to Hoboken, to Coney Island, to seaside resorts, and to inland villages, where excise restrictions are treated with contempt. Large crowds of them went to Brooklyn by the bridge and by the ferries, and blessed the beneficent regulation which made the side door in that city an open and a welcome one.

It was the peculiarity of yesterday that many saloon keepers who had really shut down kept their blinds arranged as if they were doing business. They had two reasons for this course. One was to spite the police by keeping them alert in watching a nest from which the birds had flown. Another reason was that they feared to acknowledge that their "pull" was gone.

There are ex-Aldermen and other small politicians in the city who have kept saloons for many years, and whose proud boast it has always been that they had sufficient influence with Police Headquarters or with individual Police Justices to be above the law in respect to Sunday opening. Some of these closed their places altogether yesterday, while others kept the door on the latch, instead of on the swing, as it has always been heretofore.

The different police precincts, too, showed that the law was not equally enforced in all parts of the city. It was easier to get a drink, generally speaking, between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth Streets than above or below this territory.

Some of the saloons which opened gayly early yesterday morning succumbed to the police pressure in the afternoon, and their owners by giving a clear view of the interiors of their stores, practically confessed that they gave up the contest. This was especially the case with the saloons under the jurisdiction of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, where Capt. Gallagher was stirred to deeds of action by the goad of the West Side Protective Association.

Part of the saloon keepers' loss was turned into the gain of the druggists. Men who have not been in a drug store since they were last in Vermont went willingly enough into such places yesterday. When they found they could not get whisky straight from the cautious druggist, they drank one or other of the numerous decoctions which contain alcohol in greater or less quantity.

The druggists, the undertakers, the cigar store keepers and the restaurant keepers were, in fact, the only persons who did business yesterday with an open and fearless front.

The Hebrew clothes sellers of Baxter Street were among the first to feel the pinch of the new law. They "pulled in" customers in the good old way until one of them was arrested by a uniformed policeman. After that, they kept their doors open and their goods displayed inside, but did not attempt to make sales as long as the policeman was in sight, though they importuned passers by when he was no longer in view.

Suddenly they discovered that two most likely looking customers were merely policemen in plain clothes. The revelation of this painful fact, communicated by one to the other in the loudest Yiddish, effectually stopped Sunday clothes selling in Baxter Street for the first time in the memory of man.

The Chinese were the greatest sufferers yesterday by the sudden enforcement of the Sunday law. The first and second days of the week are the mutual shopping and fête days of the Celestial. The laundry business is then dullest; it is a good time to visit the josshouse, to get shaved, to lay in the weekly supply of rice, of cucumbers, of dried ducks' feet, and other Oriental luxuries and necessaries. It is also the time when debts are settled, and therefore favorable for fan-tan on a cash basis.

Doyers and Pell Streets and the lower end of Mott Street were filled with Chinese early yesterday morning. Detectives Perkins and Downing of the Elizabeth Street Police Station warned the Chinese storekeepers at 8 o'clock to stop selling. The obedient Orientals closed their doors at once, and kept them closed as long as the two detectives were in sight.

Then they imitated the example of the Bowery saloon keepers with curious fidelity. One man sold the goods inside, one stood within the closed door to admit recognized customers, a third man stood outside the door, and a fourth acted as distant sentry. The paper bags of groceries were easily concealed underneath loose blouses, and business went on as usual.

The first real shock came upon the Chinese world at 3:30. Ching Gee, the leading Chinese barber, was arrested for shaving a compatriot on the second floor of 10 Pell Street. Ching is a small, sad-looking Chinese, with the cares of life stamped deeply on his face. He had shaved Sundays at all hours without hindrance from any one, ever since he came here, several years ago. He knew the policeman, and went with him without remonstrance.

When he arrived at the Elizabeth Street Station House, he was searched for razors or other concealed weapons, but nothing was found in his pockets except a box of cigarettes, one of matches, and a bottle of scented powder which he said was snuff, but which the Sergeant at the desk thought might contain opium. However, after the Sergeant had made Detective Downing smell the bottle for opium, which apparently was not there, though it might have been for all the detective knew, Ching got his bottle to keep him company in his cell, and retired cheerfully enough with the doorkeeper. He was afterward released on bail.

After Ching's arrest it was evident to the Chinese that something serious was up, and the equivalent for the phrase "new law" was passed from mouth to mouth. To while away the afternoon, ten Celestials began a game of fan-tan, but were soon caught by the vigilant detectives and locked up.

Then a Chinese lawyer informed Chinatown that the sale of goods was prohibited only until 7 o'clock in the evening. Chu High was caught at 5 o'clock selling a pair of slippers in 30 Mott Street. Detective Perkins, who arrested him, said in his complaint that he saw Chu wrap up the slippers, take the money for them, and return the change.

Chi's arrest set all his comrades wondering what the provisions of the heathenish new law were, and the groups in the street gabbled over it with more than usual animation. All that could be got by a Caucasian from such of them as spoke English was the sententious remark, "New law bad."

Most of the barbers in the city shut up at 1 o'clock sharp, in accordance with the provisions of the law. Those who did not soon found that those who had complied with the terms of the law were determined to make them do so.

A string of informers visited the Eldridge Street Police Station between 1 and 2 o'clock, giving the names and addresses of barbers whose shops they had seen open after the prohibited hour. By the time a policeman was able to reach the place kept by the defiant barber the shop was usually closed. Nevertheless two or three arrests were made, and this action locked the doors of every Italian and other barber's shop east of the Bowery.

The keeper of the barber's shop in the Alpine apartment house, Broadway and Thirty-third Street, who has been doing a profitable trade by keeping open late Sunday, refused to close his place yesterday until one of his men was arrested. The name of this man was Harry J. Habnor. He was taken to the Thirtieth Street Police Station at 1:30 and was soon released on bail. Elsewhere through the city the barber's shops obeyed the law with zeal.

The delightful weather yesterday, which was cool enough for walking and warm enough for sitting, brought a large crowd to Central Park to hear the band. Every seat in the Mall was occupied at 5 o'clock, and the promenade included more persons than it has hitherto done this season.

The boats on the Park lake were well patronized, both by parties for the regular tour around the lake and by smaller parties of two persons of different sexes whose love for drifting over the waters had a transparent object in view.

The Casino showed a remarkable revival in trade, despite the inexorably closed cellar door. The vehicles in the sheds were more numerous than they had been during the four or five previous Sundays which had elapsed since the excise law was first enforced there, and Proprietor Isaacs recovered nearly all of his good humor.

"I find," he said yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times, "that drinking is not so much of a necessity for people after all. To-day not a single man has asked me for a glass of beer or even a bottle of wine. They have taken to ginger ale and ice cream without a murmur, and I am satisfied with the outlook for the rest of the Summer. I have taken to ice cream myself on Sundays, and find it a capital diet."

At McGown's Pass Tavern matters were much the same as at the Casino. It was all ice cream, lemonade, and ginger ale, and not a sign of anything stronger could be seen.

The number of hired vehicles which were out yesterday must have been very large, judging from the frequency with which they could be seen in Central and Riverside Parks. Private carriages were more numerous than on the previous Sunday, when scarcely any were to be seen on account of the heat, but those who own their own carriages are either already out of town or are going out as fast as they can.

Take it altogether, yesterday was a disagreeable day for either careless or thirsty persons. Frantic attempts were made in the afternoon by some citizens on the upper west side to procure milk. They had not the slightest success. The same fate awaited all efforts to procure general groceries.

The saloon keepers and store keepers of the newly annexed territory east of the Bronx River fell into a curious trap yesterday. They read of Chief Conlin's instructions to enforce the Sunday and excise laws vigorously, and prepared to serve every one but New-York policemen.

They carried out their intentions so well that it was not until evening that they discovered that the metropolitan police had made no attempt to interfere with them, owing to a scarcity of patrolmen for such duty.

As they had refused numerous would-be customers under the impression that they were detectives, their superlative shrewdness in knowing a New-York policeman when they saw one, was not made as much of a village boast as it otherwise might have been.

At the same time, the open gambling and thimble-rigging which has been so long a feature of this territory was not openly carried on yesterday, and if practiced at all was done in safe seclusion.

BROOKLYN BARBERS OBEDIENT.

Only a Few of Them Violated the Collins Law—Saloons Open, However.

If Senator Collins could have heard the many expletives heaped upon his name in Brooklyn yesterday he might have felt ill at ease.

It was his bill that has caused the barbers of that city to close their shops Sundays, and to compel the residents of Brooklyn to go unshaved unless they possess sharp razors and steady hands.

While in general the barbers' shops were closed, there were some proprietors who defied the law and were promptly arrested. Some of the barbers had placed in their windows signs which read as follows:

> Owing to the Collins Law
>
> This Shop Cannot Open on Sunday.
>
> We therefore Notify
>
> Our Customers to that Effect.

One of the barbers on the hill, speaking to a reporter for The New-York Times, said: "That sign tells the story. We cannot open our shops because a fellow up the State has a bill passed which allows barbers' shops to be open Sundays only in New-York and Saratoga. Now, suppose one of my customers wants to get shaved, must he go to New-York or Saratoga to get his face cleaned?

"Mr. Collins had better run for some State office, and I'll bet that Brooklyn would bury him out of sight. Any man who does not want Brooklynites to be clean on Sunday has no right to hold political office, and Mr. Collins had better retire from political life at once.

"I wonder how he manages to get shaved Sundays. I'll bet he is too lazy to shave himself, or perhaps he can't grow a beard, and for that reason is jealous."

One of the Police Captains said last night: "I understand several arrests were made to-day, but what for? Why should the police arrest a barber? Is he committing a crime? Is there a law against shaving in Brooklyn? It may sound strange for a Police Captain to ask such questions, but the only knowledge that we have that such a law is passed is that the newspapers have said so.

"How far would that carry a man if he went into court? The magistrate would say at once, 'Show us the law as it is, and do not come here and say there must be a law because the newspapers say so.'

"That is the case with us; for, officially, I do not know that such a law has been passed. The Police Justices did not know it officially, and even the Corporation Counsel did not have a copy of the law when Justice Walsh sent for it.

In the Eastern District all the shops were said to be closed yesterday, and this was especially so in the Italian quarter, where the barbers charge only 5 cents for a shave. In Brooklyn proper many of the shops were open, but the shades were down and the front doors were locked. The side doors, like those of the saloons, were open, and men were on watch to see that none but friends were allowed within the shops.

In one place on the hill, where the barber's shop is on the ground floor, with handsome flats up stairs, the tenants objected to having the lower hall used by the barber's customers and threatened to move out if the thing was repeated.

John Duffy of 23 Sackman Street was in a chair in Atlantic Avenue getting his hair cut at 12:45 P. M., when Patrolman Post of the Seventeenth Sub-Precinct walked in.

"You are violating the law," said the policeman, "and must close up."

"Not yet a little while," said Duffy, "not until my hair is cut. You would earn your money better if you would do your other work as well as you are trying to do this."

"The place must close at once," said the policeman, and he started to arrest the barber.

"Just you wait until my hair is cut," said Duffy, getting out of the chair and standing between the policeman and the barber.

The policeman arrested Duffy for interfering and took him to the station with his hair half cut. At the station, when the case was explained, the Sergeant released Duffy, who returned to the barber's shop and had the work of hair cutting finished. The policeman, in his excitement, forgot to arrest the barber.

Portuguese Laborers for Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 9.—The steamer Olinda, from Oporto, Fayal, arrived here this morning and anchored in the harbor. She had 148 Portuguese passengers aboard, 140 of whom are consigned to this city. Port Physician Cummings and Collector Desmond were much surprised by the arrival. It is said to be thirty years since any foreign passenger ship arrived in this port, and the Olinda attracted a great deal of attention. The passengers are Western Islanders, who will probably find work in the mills.

KILLED IN A RUNAWAY

Samuel Close Thrown from His Carriage at Fordham Heights.

HIS WIFE AND BABY WERE INJURED

The Horse Took Fright and Dashed the Light Wagon Against the Street Curb—A Fireman Killed by His Truck.

Samuel Close, fifty-two years old, a dealer in antiques and bric-à-brac, who lived at 681 West End Avenue, was driving yesterday afternoon, accompanied by his wife and one-year-old child, in a light wagon, northward on the Macomb's Dam Road.

When nearing Hampden Street a horseback rider passed them, and, just as he got alongside, his horse shied, striking Mr. Close's horse. The horse in the buggy reared and then started with the bit in his teeth and ran away. Mr. Close grasped the reins tightly and tried to stop him. The strain on the lines snapped one short off. The occupants of the carriage held on to the side, hoping some one would help them. Mr. Close put one arm about his wife, to hold her from falling out.

The wagon swung from side to side, threatening to turn over at any moment. They had gone about three city blocks when the horse dragged the wagon to the left side of the road. As it tore along, the inner wheel sank into a deep rut. The wagon was overturned. Mr. Close was thrown out against an iron lamppost. His skull was broken.

The runaway dashed on, dragging the overturned vehicle, with Mrs. Close and the baby in it, for 200 feet more. The horse then broke loose. A Park policeman chased it for nearly four miles, almost to Woodlawn Cemetery, before he captured it.

There were a number of people in the neighborhood, and a crowd quickly gathered.

Mrs. Close had a deep gash in the cheek, and the baby was also hurt. Both were covered with blood. They were carried into the house of Mrs. Boyd, near by.

Mr. Close was carried to the roadside, where he died within a few moments. A hurry call was sent to Fordham Hospital for an ambulance.

Mrs. Close and her child, as soon as in a proper condition, were taken home by Anthony Briggs of High Bridge Road. The body of Mr. Close was taken to the High Bridge Police Station, and later to the Harlem Morgue. The broken wagon was hauled into a shed.

Mrs. Close was prostrated with grief at her home last night, and could not be seen. She told the details of the runaway at the house of Mrs. Boyd. She said nobody was to blame for the runaway, and that her husband died in trying to save her and the baby.

The name of the horseman whose horse started the runaway is unknown.

KILLED BY A FIRE TRUCK.

Fireman Campbell Fell While Trying to Mount to His Place.

Patrick Conlin, a fireman of Truck 14, at 120 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, while running to board his truck yesterday afternoon, which was responding to an alarm for fire at 165 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, fell under the wheels and received injuries from which he later died.

The alarm of fire was rung in at 2:15 o'clock, and Truck 14 responded. It went over to Lexington Avenue, and drove down at full speed to One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. Conlin had started back to the truck house, when he saw the truck going by and made a run to jump on the long rail which extends along the side of the truck. He slipped, and fell under the truck. The rear wheels passed over Conlin's body, leaving him mangled and unconscious.

Conlin was taken to the Harlem Hospital, where he died at 8 o'clock. He had sustained a compound fracture of the thigh bone and severe injuries to the abdomen.

Conlin was thirty-seven years old, and had been twelve years in the department. He had been four years this month with Truck 14 and was popular. He was married, but had no children.

The fire at 165 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street was in the cellar at that number. It started in a pile of excelsior, and was put out with a pail of water.

AN INVITATION TO THE PRESIDENT

Desired that He Shall Go to Atlanta with His Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—A party of ten gentlemen from Atlanta, representing the Cotton States and International Exposition Company, reached Washington this morning. Their errand is to invite President Cleveland and the members of his Cabinet to attend the opening of the exposition Sept. 18. They expected to present the invitation to the President to-morrow, but inasmuch as he will not be in the city, having previously arranged for a day's fishing, they will not be able to see him until Tuesday.

Mr. Cabaniss of the committee expresses the utmost confidence that the invitation to the President will be accepted.

INDIANS KILL GOVERNMENT SURVEYORS

The Murderers Are Full-Blood Chickasaws—Have Not Been Caught.

DENISON, Texas, June 9.—A number of Government surveyors, at work near Little Boggy, Indian Territory, were attacked by Indians last Wednesday, and all were killed.

The surveyors were clearing away brush to run a line. The Indians, ignorant of their authority and purpose, and believing them to be trespassers, shot them down.

The murderers are full-blood Chickasaws. They made their escape. United States Deputies are in pursuit.

Father and Son to be Buried To-day.

The funeral services over the bodies of the Drs. Wallace, father and son, William B., and Alphonse M., who died Saturday at the house of the former, 257 West Forty-eighth Street, will be held this morning at 10:30 o'clock in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The following will be the pall bearers: Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, Joseph T. Daly, Morgan J. O'Brien, Surrogate Frank T. Fitzgerald, Dr. P. J. Maguire, Dr. P. H. Pyne, Dr. Charles H. Richardson, Dr. O'Neil, Dr. Dillon, Hugh King, ex-Mayor Patrick Gleason of Long Island City, Henry Jackson, John Fleming, Joseph Dillon, Major John Byrne, Edward Sheehy, M. Rush, J. Hagan, and John Casey.

The following societies will be represented: Celtic Medical Society, Irish National Federation of America, Catholic Benevolent Legion, and the Catholic Club.

Capt. Kataaka of Japan Here.

Capt. Kataaka of the Imperial Japanese Navy is a guest at the Gilsey House. The Captain declined yesterday to discuss Japanese affairs. He is a graduate of Harvard College, and left this country six years ago. He is now on a tour around the world.

McLAUGHLIN IN THE TOMBS

No Truth in the Suggestion the ex-Inspector Has Not Been Kept in Prison, Warden Fallon Says.

Warden Fallon of the Tombs Prison said yesterday there was not the slightest ground for the story published that suggested that ex-Inspector William W. McLaughlin, convicted of extortion, was not kept in the Tombs.

"The very idea of such a thing is absurd," Warden Fallon said last evening. "McLaughlin is treated in the same manner as the other prisoners. He has spent a large part of the day with his counsel in the counsel room of the prison.

Lawyer Friend arrived at 11:30 o'clock this morning and stayed an hour and a half. This afternoon Edward E. McCall, another of McLaughlin's lawyers, and John Burke, one of McLaughlin's intimate friends, have been with him. The prisoner went to bed at 10 o'clock Saturday night and slept soundly all night long. He has his meals sent in from a restaurant. He eats little."

It was said that no member of McLaughlin's family called to see him yesterday. Mr. McCall and Mr. Burke did not go away until 6:30 o'clock. McLaughlin was then taken back to Cell No. 67, and locked in with Michael Considine, who shot and killed John J. Malone last January.

Ex-Inspector McLaughlin refused to talk to any reporters. A number of reporters were admitted to Tier 2, in which his cell is situated, a little before 7 o'clock last evening. The ex-Inspector was sitting on his cot near the door of the cell smoking a cigar. Considine sat at the further end of the cot. There was a mattress and a pillow on the cot that had been sent from McLaughlin's home. The cell is 10 feet by 6 feet. The cot is 8 feet long and 4 feet wide.

The keepers said McLaughlin spoke scarcely a word to Considine or to the attendants.

McLaughlin will be obliged to remain in the Tombs until a week from to-day at least, when he will be taken to court to be sentenced. A motion will be made at that time on exceptions for a new trial, or for an arrest of judgment and for the prisoner's release on bail.

THE NORTH RIVER BRIDGE PLANS

Probable that Those Calling for a Six-Track Structure Will Receive Secretary Lamont's Approval.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—There is reason to believe that the plans which call for the construction of a six-track railroad bridge across the Hudson River at New-York will receive soon the indorsement of the Secretary of War. The Morrison plans, which provide for a four-track structure and have the indorsement of the New-Jersey supporters of the bridge project, and the other plans, together with all the papers bearing on the bridge matter, have been referred to the Judge Advocate General of the army. It is expected that his report will be in the hands of Secretary Lamont in a few days.

It is a matter of comment at the War Department that, while a year ago the assertion was made by those interested in the bridge proposition that a suitable structure could not be provided for less than $50,000,000, the present plans call for the expenditure of only about half that sum, and the plans, particularly those which provide for the building of the bridge by the Union Bridge Company, indicate that the proposed structure will be equal to all the demands of travel across the Hudson for many years to come.

It is understood here that in case the last-mentioned plans shall be approved by the Secretary of War, all differences now existing will be settled and work will begin soon.

DOES NOT PLEASE MR. CAMPBELL

He Has No Use for Mayor Strong's Administration Nor for Civil Service Rules.

Ex-Congressman Timothy J. Campbell does not approve of Mayor Strong's administration or of the civil service ideas, which have been applied to the public service.

"What has Strong done for the Republican Party," he asked last night. "There have been 14,000 Tammany men retained in office, and thousands of anti-Tammany Democrats have been appointed since he took the Mayor's chair, but where do the Republicans come in? And there is that civil service business. What a nonsensical thing it is. A man can't appoint another to an office under him unless the fellow has passed a civil service examination, but he can discharge him. If a man can discharge another, he ought to have the say as to his appointment.

"Down in my district there are hundreds of young fellows who have been educated with the purpose of entering the public service, either as policemen or firemen, or something of that sort, but now they find they are confronted with civil service regulations the moment they apply for a position under the city. The result is they are discouraged from entering the public service. I advise them all to learn a trade, but they won't do that, because they say there is no money in trades. Civil service is a farce."

THE GINATA UNDOUBTEDLY LOST

Failure of the Boats Searching for the Steam Yacht to Find Her.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 9.—The boats searching for the steam yacht Ginata, which left here last Thursday for the St. Lawrence River, returned to-day without finding any trace of the missing boat, and she has been given up for lost with all on board.

The Ginata was owned by George B. Sloan, Jr., son of ex-Senator Sloan, and was a finely appointed yacht. She was captained by John Blackburn, an old lake sailor, who, for thirteen years, was Captain of the life-saving station here. He was the father of Chief Blackburn of the Oswego Fire Department. The engineer was John Sprague, also of this city, who leaves a wife and two children. The other occupant of the boat was John Donnelly, seventeen years old, who was employed in Mr. Sloan's office.

It is supposed the yacht shipped a heavy sea and foundered in the middle of the lake. She should have reached the St. Lawrence in nine hours after leaving here.

MEEHAN'S VICTIM IS DEAD

Buck Was Beaten for Defending His Assailant's Wife.

Elvin O. Buck, sixty-five years old, died yesterday at his home, 8 Jane Street. His death is said to have been the result of injuries inflicted May 24 by George Meehan, thirty-two years old, a coal dealer of the same address.

Meehan was addicted to the use of liquor, and, while under its influence, was abusing his wife. Buck interfered, it is charged, and was kicked and beaten in a terrible manner. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he remained till Saturday. Learning that he could not live, he requested to be sent home, where he died soon afterward.

Meehan was committed in $1,000.

Secretary Lamont's Northwest Tour.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Secretary Lamont will start next week for the Northwest on a tour of inspection of the army posts in Nebraska, Wyoming, and Montana. He will be accompanied by Quartermaster General Batchelder, and will be absent about a month. Congress in its last session authorized the construction of a military post in South Dakota to take the place of old Fort Yates. The selection of a suitable site devolves upon Secretary Lamont, and he will visit South Dakota for that purpose. The new post at Helena will also receive his attention. The Secretary will return from the Northwest by way of the great lakes.

EMMET SHOOTS HIS WIFE

The Actor Creates a Sensation in a San Francisco Street.

HE ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT SUICIDE

But Is Prevented by the Heroic Efforts of Baby Synott—The Actor Confined in a Jail Cell.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—J. K. Emmet, the actor, made an attempt last night to murder his wife, who is known on the stage as Emily Lyton. The shooting occurred a short distance from their temporary residence in this city, shortly before 8 o'clock.

Emmet had been indulging in strong drink, and, after his wife returned home, a quarrel ensued. When the shooting occurred there were few people upon the street, and the best account of eye-witnesses was given by Frank Bergez, twelve years of age. The couple had evidently been practicing upon their mandolin and guitar, for only a few minutes before the first signs of trouble appeared the music of these instruments was heard in Emmet's apartments. Suddenly the front door was thrown open by Mrs. Emmet, who pushed their little eight-year-old protégé, Baby Synott, out on the front porch ahead of her.

"I'll shoot you! I'll kill you!" yelled Emmet,' who was in the front room.

"No you won't," answered his wife, as she closed the door, and, hastily inserting the key, snapped the lock. Pushing Baby Synott aside, Mrs. Emmet ran along the sidewalk. Emmet rushed to the front window, which he threw open and started to spring to the ground, a distance of six feet. In doing so, his foot caught on the window sill and he fell in the garden, striking his face against the stone coping. His nose bled freely.

In the actor's hand was a revolver. Springing to his feet, he cleared the low fence at a bound and started in pursuit of his wife. Half way down the block the woman stopped and looked back. She saw her husband and the revolver, and, with a scream, resumed her flight. She cried loudly for help as she ran. At this point Baby Synott, hearing Mrs. Emmet's cries for help, joined in the race.

Near the corner Emmet caught up with his wife, and fired. With a scream, Mrs. Emmet fell to the sidewalk. He advanced toward his victim as though to shoot again, but as he leveled his pistol the child seized the hand that held the weapon. The actor paused and looked at the little one in astonishment, for he had not seen her before. He pushed her from him, stepped back, and placed the muzzle of his weapon against his temple. Baby Synott again sprang upon the would-be murderer, seeming to climb up his limbs. In an instant the little hand was gripping the barrel of the pistol, which she pushed away from his temple. She clung to his arm, so that he could not use the weapon again. Emmet stood for a moment as if bewildered, and then with his left hand he threw the weapon into a garden. Then the eight-year-old heroine fell to the sidewalk in a faint.

Bystanders quickly gathered, and one picked up the child. No one would touch the man, who walked up the street and sat upon his doorstep until an officer arrived. Mrs. Emmet was assisted to a doorstep near by, where she sat moaning until officers took her to the Receiving Hospital.

The police stated that Emmet was undoubtedly under the influence of liquor at the time of his arrest. Mrs. Emmet was driven to the Receiving Hospital. When placed on the operating table she was in a very hysterical condition, and declared that there was no bullet in her head, although a supposed bullet wound was in her left temple. She protested against the doctors probing, and insisted upon leaving the hospital. Finally she consented to allow them to probe if they would desist when she cried "Stop!" Dr. Redding probed for a bullet, but was unable to find one. It had glanced upward along the bone, and had in all probability lodged under the skin in her scalp. In answer to questions, she said her husband had struck her inside the house with the butt end of a revolver, and she ran into the street. He followed her and pointed the pistol at her, when she struck his hand upward and the bullet went into the air. She was positive it had not struck her, saying: "He is too great a coward to do that."

When told she would have to remain in the hospital, she refused to do so, and her brother-in-law left to get a hack to take her to his rooms. Capt. Lees saw her at the hospital later, and agreed to allow her to leave.

Mrs. Emmett is a San Francisco girl, and made her début as Mina in "Little Lord Fauntleroy." Her sister was a member of Harrigan's New-York company for two years. She is a large, handsome brunette. John A. Stevens fell in love with her five years ago, and they were married after a brief courtship. Then they were divorced.

According to a friend's story, Emmet and his wife have not lived happily together since they arrived in this city, and their quarrels drove Emmet almost crazy at times. Mrs. Emmet is also said to have caused him to put all property given him by his father into her name. According to the same informant, she has lived extravagantly, and Emmet now has little ready money. It is said his most intimate friends were not at all surprised that he tried to take the life of his wife.

Other friends take an opposite view, and state that the fault was on Emmet's side; that he was abusive to his wife, who was a model helpmate, and that when drinking the actor was unbearable.

Mrs. Emmet is to-night entirely out of danger. The operation disclosed the fact that the bullet had not entered the head. The hospital physicians stick to the theory that the wound was made by a bullet. Emmet claims the entire affair is a blank to him. He was released on $2,000 bail. He immediately took the pledge, and says he will never drink another drop. There was an affectionate scene between Emmet and his wife after his release.

Howgate's Trial to Begin To-day.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The trial of Capt. H. W. Howgate, the fugitive ex-disbursing officer of the Signal Service, is on the docket of the District Criminal Court for to-morrow. The charge is that of falsely certifying to an account of current business of the office and forging the signatures to receipts for the alleged payment of money for telegraph services never performed. The trial will last probably a week or ten days.

Cruiser Raleigh in Port.

The United States cruiser Raleigh, which, in conjunction with her sister vessel, the Cincinnati, will take part in the ceremonies attending the opening of the Harlem Ship Canal, June 17, arrived here from Hampton Roads yesterday. The Raleigh is commanded by Capt. Merrill Miller.

NOT A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

Ex-Secretary Whitney Has No Wish to Become the Chief Executive of the Nation—He Talks About Silver.

BOSTON, June 9.—Ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney was interviewed at the home of his mother, in Brookline, to-night. He said:

"I am not, and will not be, a Presidential candidate. If the silver men should carry the next Democratic Convention, it would split the party right in two. The Democrats must stand for sound money. There are a good many sound-money men in the West and South, and the Memphis Convention, I think, has helped the cause along. Carlisle's speech at that convention was an excellent one and deserves to be widely read. It has undoubtedly had an influence in the South.

"I think the people will eventually treat this question the same as they did the greenback question. They want sound money now just as much as they did then."

Mr. Whitney felt, however, that the free-silver question was liable to acquire importance equal at least to that assumed by the greenback question. An organized educational movement, he said, was what was necessary to counteract the spread of the free-silver doctrines.

"I don't think the Republicans will care to reopen the tariff question again," Mr. Whitney remarked. "They see they would gain nothing by that. The money question will dominate everything in the next campaign, unless there is a radical change in sentiment within the next year."

Mr. Whitney does not think that any of the Eastern States will follow the Illinois Democrats in the matter of calling State Conventions to consider the financial question.

In answer to the question whether the United States should continue to build up its navy, Mr. Whitney said: "Yes; but I think what we should confine our attention to now is the building of large battleships of the very best type."

Mr. Whitney does not think that the United States could very well recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents.

When ex-President Harrison's movements in New-York and Philadelphia were spoken of and reference was made to the "Depew" dinner, Mr. Whitney smiled and said: "Yes, it looks very much as if ex-President Harrison was after the Republican nomination."

It was suggested that there probably would be hard work for him to do in the next convention, and Mr. Whitney smiled as he said: "Well, I shall be in the struggle, if there is an intellectual one, for sound money, you may be assured."

Mr. Whitney will probably spend a few days in Boston, and it is probable that some important political topics will be discussed among the leaders in this State while he is here.

D. I. VAN CLEAF DIES OF POISON

His Father, Proprietor of the Mansion House, Brooklyn, Had a Party When His Son Took Cyanide of Potassium.

D. Ivan Van Cleaf, the twenty-year-old son of John C. Van Cleaf, the proprietor and manager of the Mansion House, on Hicks Street, Brooklyn, died Saturday night from taking cyanide of potassium, whether from accident or intention is not known.

The facts were kept from the police until late yesterday afternoon, and in the meantime the County Physician had made an autopsy, but had not reported the cause of death to Coroner Kene last night. He will make his report to-day.

Young Van Cleaf was a scholar in the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, and had recently passed the examination successfully, with a high percentage, and would have been graduated at the commencement exercises, to be held at the Academy of Music on Friday evening next.

He had made a special study of chemistry at the school. He was an inveterate cigarette smoker, and it is said that of late he had also been addicted to drink.

Mr. Van Cleaf entertained some friends at dinner on Saturday night, and had intended taking them to the theatre. His son was in his room, and failed to attend dinner, his excuse being that he did not feel well. Mr. Van Cleaf later went up stairs to his son's room, saw him go to the ice cooler, take a drink, and then throw himself upon the lounge. Mr. Van Cleaf noticed, in a few minutes, that his son's face was very white, and asked him what was the matter. He received no response, and he sent for a doctor, who when he came pronounced the boy dead.

Mr. Van Cleaf notified his guests of the sad affair. He was of the opinion that his son's death was due to heart disease, and everything possible was done to keep the real facts from him.

Mr. Tucker, the clerk, said that he had noticed that the boy had not been himself for the last few days. He also said that Ivan was an inveterate cigarette smoker. He was an excellent bicyclists.

Some of the occupants of the hotel say that, as Ivan was very fond of chemistry he may have used a glass from which to drink the water which had contained a solution of cyanide of potassium, which he had used during his studies.

Mr. Van Cleaf has managed the Mansion House for years, and for a time managed the Pierrepont House, on Montague Street. He has still a daughter and two sons.

WHITELAW REID'S MOTHER IS DEAD

The End Came Before He Could Start for Her Home, Near Xenia.

Whitelaw Reid yesterday received a telegram announcing that his mother died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning at Cedarville, near Xenia, Ohio. He and his wife left at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the Chicago and St. Louis express on the Pennsylvania Railroad for Xenia.

Mrs. Reid was born at Ryegate, Caledonia County, Vt., in 1804. Her maiden name was Marian Whitelaw Ronalds. She married in 1826 Robert Charlton Reid.

They went West and lived happily together until his death, about 1866. Mrs. Reid died in the old homestead in which she had lived for nearly seventy years. Whitelaw Reid is her only surviving child.

The Horse Bit Off His Ear.

Nathan Ginsburg, Jr., fifteen years old, who lives at 116 Adams Street, Hoboken, came to the city with his father yesterday morning to get a load of vegetables. While the horse which they had driven was standing in front of 46 Allen Street, young Ginsburg attempted to give the animal a nose-bagful of oats.

Just as he was about to adjust the straps on the horse's head, however, the animal rushed at the boy and bit off his right ear. Ginsburg was taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

The Millers and McElroys Fight Again.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, June 9.—A desperate battle has taken place between the Miller and McElroy factions in the Creek reservation. Dr. Bland and George McElroy, leaders on the McElroy side, were killed, and "Jim" Miller was wounded badly. There has been trouble between these factions for half a dozen years, and eight or ten men have been killed in that time.

A Woman Burned to Death.

Mrs. Mary Glynn was burned to death at 11:30 o'clock last night at a fire on the second floor of a three-story frame house at 250 West Thirty-fifth Street.

WHEELS BROKE HIS NECK

W. B. Skinner of New-York Killed by a Long Island City Trolley Car.

IN A CROWD, RUSHING FOR A SEAT

Missed His Reach for a Moving Motor and Fell Between It and Its "Trailer"—None to Stop the Scramble.

LONG ISLAND CITY, June 9.—William B. Skinner of 8 West Seventeenth Street, New-York, was ground to death by a trolley car near the entrance to Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, in this city, this afternoon, during a rush of about 300 persons to board the car and its "trailer."

The car was one that runs on the Calvary and Lutheran Cemetery branch of the Steinway Railway system. In approaching the ferry these cars turn through West Avenue, one block from the river, and, swinging into Third Street, run down to Front Street, skirting the river. They stop within a few feet of the ferry entrance.

The road was recently purchased from ex-Mayor Gleason by the trolley company, and a reduction of fare had greatly increased the travel, especially on Sundays. There was a big crush of passengers all the day, and after each car left the stand there would still be several hundred persons waiting to be transported to the cemeteries.

The accident happened just about 3 o'clock. There were fully 500 persons waiting for the cars when the one that killed Mr. Skinner came along. An ordinary car was coupled behind it. When the two cars were within 100 feet of the stopping point most of those who had been waiting made a rush for seats. It was a wild scramble, in which men, women, and children took part. No one was present to stop them, and they dashed straight at the moving cars, the ones in front holding out their hands to grasp the cars and jump on board.

Mr. Skinner was seen to make a grab for the back of one of the seats of the motor car, which was an open one, and miss it. He was carried along by the crush behind him, and, according to some of the spectators, tried to grasp the platform railing of the moving car. He missed that, and fell between the two cars. Whether he was pushed down between the cars or fell will never be known. Those nearest to him were too excited to give a clear statement of just how the accident happened.

As soon as Mr. Skinner fell the crowd gave a wild yell and commenced to fall back.

When the motorman saw the crowd rush for the cars he slowed up considerably, and was going at a very slow rate at the time of the accident. When he heard the cries of the crowd he shut off the electric power and applied the break with all his strength. But it was too late, the rear car had crushed the unfortunate man.

The shouts of those who witnessed the accident attracted to the scene the hundreds of persons going out on the several other trolley lines, and nearly all the crowd waiting in the Long Island Railroad Station and ferryhouses, only a hundred feet or so away. They all made a rush for the cars, and it was almost impossible to break through the assemblage, so great was the crush.

Detective Sergeant Peter Kelly, who was standing near the ferry, reached the cars just

KILLED IN AN ELEVATOR

Miss Lester Crushed to Death in Brooklyn's Y. W. C. A. Building.

ALONE WHEN THE CAR SHOT UP

The Janitor Had Gone to the Engine Room and Turned on the Electric Current—Was Assistant Secretary.

Miss Sarah Jane Lester, Assistant Secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association, Schermerhorn Street, near Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, was instantly killed in that building shortly after noon yesterday. Her head was crushed between the electric elevator and the girder on the first floor.

Miss Lester was forty years old, and had been employed in the Young Women's Christian Association for about two years. Besides her duties as Assistant Secretary, she took charge of the young women while they were in the gymnasium.

Her family lives in Woodstock, Conn., and her father, an elderly man, is an invalid and very ill at the present time.

Miss Lester, who occupied a room on the fourth floor of the association building, returned from church yesterday directly to the building. She went in at the basement door, and proceeded to the elevator. Janitor John Olan pulled the cable, but the elevator failed to respond. Again he pulled the cable, and, when the elevator remained stationary, he said the current had not been turned on, and jumping out, forgetting, it is said, to shut off the current, ran into the engine room and turned it on.

He heard a scream, and immediately shut the current off again, and ran back to the basement.

The elevator had gone up to the ceiling. Miss Lester lay flat on the floor of the car, her head wedged between the bottom of the elevator and the girder of the first floor.

Janitor Olan ran out into the street and notified the police, and in a short time the patrol wagon from the Sixth Avenue Precinct arrived. By cutting away the lattice work of the car the policemen who came with the patrol wagon removed Miss Lester's body from the elevator.

Mrs. Charles N. Judson, the President of the Young Women's Christian Association, was summoned. It was a great shock to her when she learned how Miss Lester had met her death.

Janitor Olan was taken to the Sixth Avenue Precinct, where he informed Sergt. Murphy that it was his belief that, as soon as he had turned on the current, Miss Lester pulled the cable, and the elevator went up so suddenly that she was thrown over. He was allowed to return to the building.

Sergt. Murphy said that at least thirty minutes had elapsed between the time Miss Lester met with the accident and the arrival of the police upon the scene.

One of the policemen who helped get Miss Lester's body down said he believed that had the Janitor, when he first discovered the accident, run the elevator down again, there might have been some chance of saving her life. He said he did not speak as an expert, but that was the first thing that occurred to him after he saw the position in which the body was lying.

Some of the persons who were at the Young Women's Christian Association Building said they did not believe that Miss Lester had touched the cable at all. They believed that the accident was the result of carelessness, and that Miss Lester's death would not have been caused had proper precautions been taken by the janitor.

The janitor says that he took all the precautions necessary, and declares that the elevator car was at a standstill when he left it to turn on the current.

Electric Commissioner William H. Willims, who was a friend of Miss Lester, will do all in his power to get at the real facts concerning the sad death of the woman.

A reporter for The New-York Times who investigated the case ascertained that considerable fear was felt concerning the conveying of the news of Miss Lester's death to her family. Her friends were afraid that the shock would cause Mr. Lester, the young woman's father, to succumb, owing to his age and his severe illness.

Coroner Kene was notified and he will cause a thorough investigation to be made into the accident.

UNION M. E. CHURCH DEDICATED

Bishop Andrews Preached the Morning Sermon and Read the Ritual—Sermon in the Evening by Dr. Hall.

Dedication services were held in Union Methodist Episcopal Church, West Forty-eighth Street, near Broadway, yesterday morning. The dedication ritual was read by the Rev. Edward G. Andrews, resident Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New-York City. He was assisted by the Rev. Philip Germond, Presiding Elder of New-York and the Harlem district; the Rev. James M. King, pastor of the church, and the Rev. John S. Tredinnick, assistant pastor.

Bishop Andrews, in his sermon, spoke of the lesson taught by nature.

"Nature," he said, "teaches us that we are in the hands of a Master, who is not intent only on making us happy. No one can understand the God of revelations unless he puts together the idea that God is a loving God, and a God of living fire."

The Trustees of the church, Alexander Carmichel, President; William W. Lyon, Secretary; S. Merritt Hook, Treasurer; Arthur G. Leonard, William C. Morgan, G. Waldo Smith, John Totten, and William Wallace, and Trustee Thomas Millar, and President Carmichel, addressing Bishop Andrews, said: "We present you this building, to be dedicated as a church for the service and worship of Almighty God."

The formal ritual of dedication was then read.

In the evening the Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, preached. Dr. Hall chose for his text Christ's Sermon on the Mount.

"Christ commanded His disciples to let their light so shine that all men would know them," said Dr. Hall, "and He explained to them in language so simple and so pure, His meaning that all men might understand. It has been claimed by many that Christ repealed the Mosaic law. That is a mistake. He explained and emphasized it, and put them in direct relation one to the other. The tablet of the law given to Moses on Mount Sinai was sent midst the thunders and lightnings, but here the truth is set forth from the lips of Christ. The Disciples were to be the light of the world by their precept, practice, and example, and were to represent Him after He had gone. From this we learn that the Disciples, and through them the Church, were meant to be the light of the world.

"The second illustration is, 'Neither do men light a candle and put it under a bushel, but in a candlestick.' This candlestick is the Church, and this light of Divine truth having been placed there and lighted by Christ, it becomes an incumbent duty upon us to tend it."

Dr. Hall said that of late many preachers had sought to draw men to them by preaching on topical subjects, hoping in that way to teach the Gospel.

"I give them credit," said Dr. Hall, "because I believe in their honesty of purpose, but I am bound to say for myself, that I should never feel that I was attracting men to me in the true spirit except through the truths set forth in this holy Book."

Unmistakable Evidence.

From The Rome Sentinel.

The New-York Times is printing carefully prepared lists of manufacturers throughout the country who have increased the wages of their employes since the latter part of March. Up to June 5 these numbered 278, affecting about 184,000 employes. This is an unmistakable evidence of returning prosperity. It also proves that the abolition of the McKinley tariff seems not to be a hindrance to permanent prosperity.

PERFECT BEAUTIFUL **LAMPS**

Made by EDWARD MILLER & CO. (est'd 1844). Our latest, "The Miller," is made on new ideas (our patents). No other lamp so good. Don't buy lamps before seeing "The Miller." One thousand varieties to select from. Every lamp guaranteed. Come to our store (or order by mail), if your dealer will not supply. 55 Park Place, corner College Place, New York.

"The Miller" oil stove is the best.

One Sunday

Says the Rev. J. C. Mallory of Savona, N. Y., whose portrait appears herewith, "I

knew that one of my sick-headache spells was coming on. At once I resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla, taking a teaspoonful in hot water. At 10:30, when I stepped up to the pulpit desk at church, my head was all right, my mind clear, and the attack entirely warded off. That one dose of Hood's Sarsaparilla was worth more than one silver dollar.

It Is a Standard Remedy

in our house, for we have never found a medicine that so promptly removes sick headache and kindred diseases as Hood's Sarsaparilla. My family prize it, and we think we cannot do without it."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c. per box.

CONEY ISLAND WAS CROWDED

Fifty Thousand Persons Went There Yesterday and Ate the Restaurants Out of Provisions—Two Arrests.

More than 50,000 persons journeyed down to Coney Island yesterday to enjoy the ocean breeze and look over the many odd attractions at that famous resort. It was the most hungry crowd that has visited the island in several seasons.

There was a stiff breeze blowing in the afternoon. Everybody seemed to eat all the time. Managers of two of the big hotels had to send to the local butchers for more provisions in the evening.

Every place on the island is now open for the season. So crowded during the afternoon was the Boulevard and Surf Avenue that the horses in carriages and other vehicles could not be driven any faster than a walk. The wheelmen were also out in large force. The Bowery, the home of the tricky merchant, frankfurter man, and museum freaks, was black with people from midday until the last train left at night.

The usual "sacred concert" was given in all of the amusement halls. At the "Streets of Cairo," in the afternoon, while the "barker" was standing on the camel's back at the entrance, announcing to the crowd what a great educational and interesting show was on the inside, the boardwalk caved in and the camel fell into the hole. It took a derrick and all the natives in the "streets" fifteen minutes to hoist the animal out. He was badly cut about the forelegs. The barker received several scalp wounds and a fractured wrist.

The police arrested Mrs. Ward McAllister Taggart, wife of the leader of Coney Island's Four Hundred, in the afternoon. Mrs. Taggart imbibed freely of Coney Island's weiss beer, and, while passing a dance hall on the Bowery, saw her husband dancing with a girl. The angry wife struck the woman and then pummeled her husband, and was about to clear the dance hall when the police interfered.

"Mike" Lannon, known at Coney Island as "Dublin," one of John Y. McKane's lieutenants, was also arrested in the evening for delivering lectures against Brooklyn's police and the annexation of Coney Island to Brooklyn.

At Manhattan Beach there were about 4,000 persons during the afternoon. It was very cool in the evening.

The arrivals at Manhattan Hotel yesterday were:

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Clayton, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Guovani, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Kearsey, New-York; Mrs. Hand Germaine and Miss M. D'Arcy, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Walters, New-York; J. T. Spear, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Jackson, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Melville, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Talcott, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. A. Cox, Yonkers; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Brooks, Newark, N. J., and Mrs. G. Coleman, New-York.

THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY GENERAL

High Esteem in Which Judge Harmon Is Held at His Home.

From The Cincinnati Tribune, (Rep.)

Cincinnati is made doubly proud by the appointment of Judge Judson Harmon to the office of Attorney General of the United States. It is a recognition of the personal ability of the appointee and, under the peculiar circumstances attending it, is an unusual honor to the bar of this city.

Judge Harmon is one of our foremost citizens, in the estimation of the bench, the bar, and the general public. His opinions while he was Judge of the Superior Court were marked among the many able utterances of that always strong tribunal by a combination of legal correctness and practical utility that is seldom equaled. He was rarely reversed, and to-day is quoted perhaps oftener than any other who has held the same position. He has never been prone to take advantage of or to yield to mere technical advantage in a case; and those who have been associated with him have always commented upon the broad and general equity of his legal judgment, rather than its grasp of the mere details of the legal aspect of a case.

The personal popularity of Judge Harmon is unsurpassed in Cincinnati. An enthusiastic Democrat, a close friend of ex-Gov. Campbell, and a constant sharer in the councils of his party, he has yet never been seriously entangled with partisan or factional contests. He has been a consistent civil service reformer and a leader in the best movements of our city. His unsolicited appointment is a recognition of the fact that the Department of Justice is not one which should be used for the ends of partisanship.

But the choice is a peculiar honor to the bar of this city. In the persons of Lawrence Maxwell and Judge Harmon the legal profession of Cincinnati has been represented in the first and second positions in the Federal Department of Justice. It is a matter of unusual significance that when one of our prominent lawyers leaves the Administration, the next vacancy of national importance is filled by the appointment of another of the esame bar. Cincinnati is therefore doubly honored and doubly proud in the recognition of the personal worth of a popular citizen and in the honor done its bar. The satisfaction she feels is limited by no lines of party. Republicans and Democrats are equally gratified and unite with rival cordiality in congratulations to Attorney General Harmon.

A New Arrival at the Zoo.

From The Westminster Gazette.

There is a joy at the Zoo, in the regions of the hippopotamus house, for a young zebra has just appeared on the scene. The baby chose for the commencement of its earthly pilgrimage the Queen's birthday, and while all the bells were chiming in honor of her Majesty's jour de fête on Saturday morning, Master Zebra, half an hour old, began to kick and bite in so spirited a manner that every one connected pronounced the decided opinion he would prove himself a worthy representative of his race. Master Zebra is at present the only male member of his family at the Zoological Gardens, since his father departed this life some six weeks ago in consequence of a cold on the lungs. The little creature is very prettily marked, and disports himself all day long in the fine playground outside his cage, under the tender care of Bess, proudest of mothers and fairest among zebras. Miss Giraffe, yclept Daisy by her intimates, lives next door, is very well indeed, a great friend of the "House" cat, and has now at last been allowed to leave her private room and stalk about in her garden.

A LITTLE GIRL'S TRIBUTE

Spoke Impromptu at the Louis Down-Town School's Exercises.

SURPRISED ALL BY HER ELOQUENCE

East-Side Children in the Missionary Branch of the Fifth Avenue Congregation Complete Their 1894-5 Season.

The closing exercises of the Louis Down-Town Sabbath and Daily Technical Schools for the term of 1894-5 took place yesterday afternoon, at the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. This school is the missionary branch of the Fifth Avenue congregation, and the object lesson yesterday presented as to what proper tuition and kind treatment will accomplish among the children of the humblest homes on the east side was of the most convincing kind.

The attendance at the school at present consists of about 400 girls in the Sabbath school and 75 girls in the Technical School. Although the institution is devoted to the education of girls, a small number of boys have been admitted to the Sabbath school at the solicitation of their parents, who have become convinced of its excellence.

The exercises yesterday began with a prayer by the entire school, which was followed by the singing of the hymn "God of Gladness," and by the recital of the Ten Commandments by Class 4. Class 3 recited the poem "If I Knew," after which the scholars sang several of the best-known Passover melodies.

Psalm xxiii. was given by Class 2, and Bessie Silberstein, a bright little eight-year-old miss, declaimed "David's Lament." Fourteen quotations were delivered by the following pupils of the Technical School: Eva Bernstein, Sarah Zippert, Bertha Rosenberg, Lillie Eisenberg, Ray Ralbe, Sarah Rabinowitz, Birdie Natalson, Ella Cromberg, Mamie Green, Harriet Canter, Rose Feine, Lulu Well, Lillie Moses, and Bertha Newman.

A pleasant surprise was given to the teachers and the audience when Minnie Rosthal, one of the class to be confirmed, asked the privilege of saying a few words, and delivered the following essay, which she scribbled on a sheet of paper in the vestry room a few moments before, without the knowledge of any one:

"At this time, just before my confirmation," she said, "I am thinking about all confirmation has taught me. I think it is the hardest, yet the most useful lesson of life. I am now to commence a new life, to forget evil thought, and evil deeds; a lesson which I shall never forget. I have now a fuller knowledge of the true God than ever before, and I have learned to try to obey His Commandments, and in that way show that I really do love Him. That it is my duty to obey His command by loving my neighbor; to join in all my neighbor's joy and sorrows; to try to comfort the orphan, the poor, and the sick; to correct people who are in the wrong, and to spread the knowledge of the true God.

"I have always thought that neighbor meant one that lives near, but it is not so. It is every fellow-man, without distinction of any kind. I have learned to honor and respect those kind and dearest friends, my parents, who join in all our joys and sorrows. I will try to conquer those bad passions which I have let reign over me these thirteen years. I have been taught that by doing little things and small favors to people that need it, we can afterward do great and noble deeds. We must do all the good we can in this world and trust to God for the rest. All this I have learned from these good teachers of the Louis Down-Town Sabbath and Daily School, which I am a member of, and this good school I love."

As she closed her remarks, which she delivered in the style of a veteran platform speaker, she was showered with kisses by the teachers.

Mrs. A. H. Louis, the founder of the school and the master of ceremonies, introduced Mrs. A. Sahut, who delivered an impromptu address, in which she said:

"The sight of this excellent school and this mass of nice children is truly inspiring, and not having made any preparations for an address, I am going to speak to you from my heart. Mrs. Louis's creation has brought bright sunshine into the down-town homes of the 7,000 graduates of the school since its foundation in 1880. To illustrate how the children of the school esteem Mrs. Louis, I will relate to you a conversation I overheard by two little girls in the rear of the auditorium as the beloved benefactress entered the temple, dressed in white. 'Doesn't Mrs. Louis look like an angel, all dressed in white?' asked one of the girls, to which the other replied: 'She is an angel, whether she is dressed in white or any other color.' Here the speaker was compelled to stop some moments, owing to the storm of applause from the scholars.

Mrs. Kohut then addressed the little ones on the necessity of a strong character in order to maintain the purity of the school. She made an eloquent appeal to the men and women of the audience to aid the school to their fullest ability, and also to help its graduates to fill honorable places in the community. She said to the scholars that every child of the down-town school is just as dear to God as that class of more fortunate parents in worldly goods that was confirmed in the temple two weeks before. In conclusion she asked the Almighty to bestow His blessings on these children and their parents.

Mrs. Louis followed with the distribution of prizes, certificates, and diplomas to the following graduates:

Sarah Rabinowitz, Frances Weigert, Bertha Rosenberg, Lillie Eisenberg, Ella Cromberg, Lillie Moses, Birdie Natalson, Sarah Zippert, Henrietta Jeffosz, Kate Kaster, Yetta Saphir, Harriet Canter, Rose Feine, Lulu Well, Bertha Newman, Mamie Green, Rose Levy, Fanny Fleck, and Jette Cohen.

After the reading of the valedictory by Ella Cromberg, the rites of confirmation were bestowed upon the following: Michael Moses, Eva Bernstein, Rebecca Goldberg, Marion Gold, Minnie Rosthal, Bessie Harris, Gussie Lipsky, Mary Cohen, Minnie Herschfield, Jennie Dattle, Ida Israel, and Sophie Hiller.

The Rev. Dr. G. Gotthell officiated, and, after the confirmants had passed an examination in the Jewish catechism, the rabbi spoke of the genuine good work that has been done in the Louis down town school. He related an anecdote about Frederick Douglass and Wendell Phillips before the war.

"At that time," Dr. Gotthell remarked, "a colored man was not allowed to ride first class on the Ohio River steamers. The two orators were going down the river, and as Douglass stepped up to the ticket agent, who knew him, the official of the company became embarrassed about the rule governing colored passengers, and, desiring to avoid and unpleasantness, said to Douglass: 'Indian, I presume?' 'No, nigger; plain nigger,' responded Mr. Douglass. The agent thereupon was compelled to refuse him a first-class ticket, and Mr. Phillips, soticing this, also took a second-class ticket, and, arm in arm with Douglass, entered the second-class cabin of the boat.

"This," Dr. Gotthell continued, "I tell you to impress you never to deny that you are Jews. Be true to the ancient faith of Judaism, and the world will respect you the more for it."

With a benediction, he then dismissed the audience.

Mineral Richness of Formosa.

From The London Daily News.

Our Yokohama correspondent dwells on the fact that Formosa is extremely rich in mineral resources, having huge coal fields, sugarcane brakes, and camphor forests. The latter is by no means the least valuable, camphor being largely used in the manufacture of ammunition. Rice grows with such little attention that the island is termed the granary of China. When developed, therefore, the new territory should be a very large source of profit to the new owners, and ships coming east would call there. Japan, it is said, has decided to make one of the ports an open port, and on one of the islands of the adjacent Pescadores will build the most extensive docks in the East. That would affect the commerce of Hongkong, for Formosa enjoys an advantageous situation as a distributing centre.

For Dyspepsia
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. T. H. Andrews, late of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Penn., says: "A wonderful remedy which gave me most gratifying results in the worst forms of dyspepsia."

Colgate & Co.'s

TOILET WATERS

A teaspoonful in the bath or a few drops in the basin impart a delightful fragrance and refreshment to the water.

THEATRES AT THE BERLIN FAIR

Dramatic Art to Have a Grand Exhibition at the Prussian Industrial Exposition of 1896.

One of the grand features of the Berlin Industrial Exposition of next year is to be the attention paid to dramatic art, not only by the Berlin managers, but by the managers of the exposition itself. All the theatres in Berlin have made preparations to keep their doors open all next Summer, to meet the demands expected to come from visitors to the exposition, and, in addition to these regular places of amusement, the exposition itself is arranging to furnish abundant opportunity for dramatic entertainment. Four theatres, at least, are to be erected in the exposition grounds, and the indications now are that the number will be increased before the opening of the big fair.

Berlin's most famous theatrical architect, Mr. Sehring, is to construct in the centre of the exposition grounds, fronting the main building, a model theatre, which is to be of itself a great object of interest, and is to exhibit all the latest improvements in the matter of comfort, ventilation, safety, and scenery arrangements. This is to be called the Theatre Old Berlin, and the performances will consist of a sort of historical review, a series of tableaus from the history of Berlin, arranged chronologically and each to be furnished by some famous German dramatist. Karl Bleibtren, Hans von Hopfen, Ernst von Wolropen, and A. von Roberts have consented to furnish four of these pieces. The management of this house will be under the control of Director Witte-Wilde of the Lobe Theatre of Breslau.

Mr. Sternheim, proprietor of the Belle Alliance Theatre of Berlin, will erect a second great theatre in the grounds, for the production of spectacular and fairy plays. This house will be devoted chiefly to choreographic art, and it should prove a rich mine for German authors.

A third theatre, destined for those who regard laughter as the best cure for all ills, will be managed by Manager Reiff, who demonstrates nightly in the American Theatre of Berlin his ability to furnish good material for those who wish to laugh.

In addition to these three theatres, a mikrophonic concert hall is to be built in the grounds by one of the first electrical companies of Berlin. This hall will be connected by wires with a great number of Berlin opera houses, theatres, and concert halls, and will give a great number of persons the chance to hear operatic and concert performances miles away from the building in which they are given. The construction of a fifth theatre on a still grander scale is talked about, and the subject will be settled definitely in a few days.

DRAGGED BY AN EXPRESS TRAIN

An Italian Laborer Killed on the Long Island Railroad.

FARMINGDALE, L. I., June 9.—Three hundred laborers were being taken by train from Bridgehampton to Long Island City to be paid off to-day. The men had been building the Amagansett extension of the Long Island Railroad.

When the train was near here one of the Italians sat down in front of the door of the baggage car. His feet were sticking out of the door, and as the train shot past the station Italian Ed. Cox struck the freight platform, which is higher than the passenger platform. The force of the blow threw the Italian out of the car. In falling, the man grasped two iron handles that were on each side of the car door. His body was dragged along the station platform, and at the other end came in contact with several heavy pickle barrels, two of which were demolished, while others were swept from the platform. The train was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and a little further on the man dropped to the ground. He was supposed to be dead by those who witnessed the accident. He was found still holding on to the iron car handles, they having given way under the strain of his swaying body.

A doctor was summoned, and he found that the man was suffering from a crushed ankle and hip, besides internal injuries. In a short time the engine attached to the train and one car came back after him. The train could not stop at the time of the accident, as it had to reach a siding at Hicksville in order to let a through eastbound train pass it.

The man's condition would not permit of his removal, and the train went on without him. An attaché of the Italian Consulate in New-York was on the train, and he arranged for attendance on the injured man, the bill to be sent to the Consulate. Two hours after the accident the man died.

Earthquake Damages at Laibach.

From The London Daily News.

Slight shocks of earthquake are still felt about once in twenty-four hours at Laibach. They are followed, says our Vienna correspondent, by strong vibrations, which last some time. A large number of barracks have still to be built. The tradespeople are suffering greatly from the consequences of the calamity, and they are almost hopeless. The Town Council of Laibach has resolved to enter into negotiations with Vienna banking firms to obtain a loan in order to commence rebuilding. The Government Commission estimates the damage done by the earthquake as follows: In Laibach, to private houses, 2,700,000 florins; public buildings, 300,000 florins; churches, convents, and priests' houses, 174,000 florins. In the villages, private houses, 3,750,000 florins; schools, 44,000 florins; churches, 470,000 florins. In the barracks of wood which have been built for the poorest, diphtheria is beginning to become epidemic.

ORGANIZED LABOR'S INTERESTS

—The fight of several building trades unions against the tyranny and arbitrary action of the Board of Walking Delegates is being pushed forward, and it is probable that a new and rival Board of Walking Delegates will be organized before long. Delegates from the dissatisfied unions—plumbers, carpenters, steam fitters, and others—held a meeting yesterday afternoon at Central Hall, 147 West Thirty-second Street, to form a district council for the avowed purpose of curbing the power of the walking delegates. The meeting was held behind closed doors, and the greatest mystery was observed. One of the delegates said a district council had been formed to fight the walking delegates, who are supposed to be the servants of the unions they represented, but who tyrannized over every one. The walking delegates, when asked what they thought of the move against them, ridiculed it. W. J. O'Brien, Chairman of the board, said the whole trouble arose out of the recent electric workers' strike. The main charge against them was that they were paid $4 a day by the unions, and at the same time received pay from the electrical workers for doing picket duty during the strike. This charge was disproved last week. Other charges made were also bandied and sizzled out.

—The varnishers' delegate to the Central Labor Union yesterday complained that the ten-hour law was being violated at several laundries. In an up-town laundry the girls were made to work twelve to fourteen hours a day, for which they were paid $12 a month. When a factory Inspector called to inspect the place the girls were hurried into closets, and were kept there until the Inspector left. The girls tried to organize a union, but those who joined were discharged. Then the girls appealed to the Varnishers' Union. The meeting directed the Secretary to write to State Factory Inspector James Connolly, and inform him of the facts.

—Bakers of this city are making preparations to enforce the new ten-hour and sanitary law. They say there are so many bakeries that the Factory Inspectors are unable to visit them all and enforce the law without aid from the unions. So a mass meeting of journeymen bakers has been called to be held in Clarendon Hall June 29, to devise means to help out the Inspectors and compel the master bakers to keep their bakeries in proper sanitary condition and work their men fewer hours.

—The Central Labor Federation yesterday resolved to observe July 14, the anniversary of the taking of the Bastile, by decorating the graves of those whom they call the heroes of Socialism. The federation also adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of Dr. George C. Stiebling, who was a prominent Socialist.

—Samuel Gompers, ex-President of the American Federation of Labor, has been seriously ill with gastritis at Little Rock, Ark. He had started out on a tour to organize the clothing workers. Word was received here yesterday that he was better, and had left Little Rock for Nashville.

—District Assembly No. 49, K. of L., met yesterday and resolved to assess every member of the assembly 10 cents to relieve the Knights of Labor tailors who are on strike.

THE PRINCETON SHOOTING

One of the Wounded Students in a Critical Condition.

THE OTHER IN NO GREAT DANGER

Great Excitement Among the College Men — The Negro Assailants Hurried Out of Town for Fear of Lynching.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 9.—The two students who were shot last night by a negro on Nassau Street are at the infirmary. The physicians in attendance give encouraging reports to-night. Three physicians of New-York City—Dr. Bull, Dr. Walker, and Dr. McAlpin—were telegraphed for, and arrived here at an early hour this morning on a special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad, making the distance of nearly fifty miles in fifty-three minutes. Upon their arrival, a consultation was held with the local physicians.

It was decided to perform an operation on Frederick Ohle, who was shot in the abdomen and in the wrist. The operation was successful, two bullets being removed. Ohle is still under the influence of ether, is resting quietly, and the physicians express the opinion that, while his case is exceedingly critical, if inflammation can be avoided, the chances of his recovery are fairly good. His parents live in Western Pennsylvania, and are expected to arrive to-morrow.

Senator Cochran of Pennsylvania, father of Garrett Cochran, who was shot in the mouth, arrived to-day, and is at the bedside of his son. Young Cochran's case is not so serious as at first reported. It is thought the bullet is lodged in the neck, and not at the base of the brain, as was feared at first. The physicians hope to remove it in a day or two.

The prisoners' side of the story is still to be told. It was impossible to interview them in the jail to-day. That the first story coming from the students is not altogether correct is certain. The students said last night that the shooting was unprovoked. Investigation to-day showed that the negroes and students had trouble some time before the shooting, and that the encounter when the shots were fired was an outgrowth of the first affair.

The men in jail here are Steven Downes, twenty-six years old, and John Collins, twenty-three. Both are laborers and have lived all their lives in Princeton. Collins did the shooting.

The affair began early in the evening, although the shooting did not occur until after 10 o'clock. Ohl and Cochran met Downes and Collins on Witherspoon Street. The students made a remark to which the colored men took exception, and hot words were exchanged. It is reported that there were threats of violence on both sides, but no blows were exchanged, and the four separated. The colored men appear to have gone to Anderson's saloon, while the students continued down Witherspoon Street. What the students did between the time of the first encounter and the time of the shooting is not known. The shooting took place in front of Anderson's saloon, when the students met the colored men, who were just leaving the place. The students were armed, it is said, with stout fence pickets.

Collins, it is understood, did not wait for any blow to be struck, but opened fire at once. Both students were sober, and there is no intimation that they had been drinking.

Special Policeman Tyrell was close to the scene of the shooting, and placed Downes and Collins under arrest immediately. He took his prisoners to the town lockup, but the news of the shooting reached the college within a few minutes after it occurred, and from the reports brought to Tyrell by friends, he decided that the lockup was no place for the prisoners. The students were aroused to a state of great excitement, and threats of taking immediate vengeance on the negroes were made. The Faculty and class officers were on the alert, and tried to quiet the students, but their efforts were of little use.

There was a rumor at one time that Ohl was dead, and this added to the excitement. Those who had exerted themselves to quiet matters contradicted this and spread the report that neither man was hurt badly.

Quite a crowd gathered about the lockup and raised something of a disturbance there, but the prisoners were well out of harm's way. Policeman Tyrell, on learning that there was a possibility of violence, had handcuffed his prisoners together and taken them from the lockup through the rear and escorted them to a field a considerable distance away, where he remained with them, while a friend, whose aid he had enlisted, secured a wagon to drive to Trenton. When the conveyance had been secured, Tyrell and his friend drove to Trenton without passing through Princeton, and turned the prisoners over to the Under Sheriff, who locked them up.

Ohl is a brother of the full back of the Cornell team, and is a football player of good promise himself. He played on the Princeton freshman team last year. Cochran was Captain of the Lawrenceville School football team in 1893, and played full back on the Princeton freshman last Fall.

A WOMAN KILLS HER ASSAILANT

W. H. Chapple, a Sewing Machine Agent, Shot Dead by Mrs. J. K. Ish.

OMAHA, Neb., June 9.—Mrs. J. K. Ish shot and killed W. H. Chapple to-night at her residence. Mr. and Mrs. Ish are wealthy and prominent. Mrs. Ish is only twenty years old.

She bought a sewing machine a few weeks ago, and Chapple, one of the agents, was called in to repair it. He made several visits, and on one occasion was guilty of behavior which Mrs. Ish resented.

He called at the Ish house to-night, expecting that Mr. Ish was away. He came, he said, to repair the machine. In the absence of Ish from the room he laid violent hands on Mrs. Ish. Her husband rushed to her rescue, but was unable to gain admittance to the room. He thrust his revolver through the door and Mrs. Ish seized it and fired four shots at Chapple, killing him instantly. Chapple had a bad reputation. Mrs. Ish is under arrest.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			P. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:30	Moon rises	10:31

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	9:38	9:39	3:24	3:22
Governors Island	9:57	10:00	4:02	4:00
Hell Gate	11:50	11:53	5:30	5:28

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 10.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Anchoria	Glasgow	May 30
Caribbee	St. Croix	June 1
El Dorado	New-Orleans	June 5
Lady Palmer	Gibraltar	May 27

SLEEP & REST
For Skin Tortured
BABIES
And Tired
MOTHERS

In One Application of

Cuticura

The only speedy, permanent, and economical cure for torturing, disfiguring eczema, and every species of itching and burning skin and scalp diseases.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. Newbery & Sons, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

NOW SUPPLIED IN "SPLITS."

Ask for "Splits" at the Restaurants and Bars.

Lassell	St. Lucia	June	1
Martello	Hull	May	25
Nomadic	Liverpool	May	31
Obdam	Rotterdam	May	29
Willebad	Bremen	May	29

TUESDAY, JUNE 11.

Alleghany	Kingston	June	6
Alliance	Colon	June	4
Britannia	Gibraltar	May	28
Mobile	London	May	30
Otranto	Hull	May	28
Salerno	Antwerp	May	28
Waesland	Antwerp	June	1

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12.

Alamo	Galveston	June	5
Algonquin	Jacksonville	June	9
Croma	Leith	May	28
El Sol	New-Orleans	June	7
Hevelius	St. Lucia	June	5
Majestic	Liverpool	June	5
Newport	Colon	June	5
Seguranca	Havana	June	8

THURSDAY, JUNE 13.

Lahn	Bremen	June	4
Persia	Hamburg	June	2
Salier	Bremen	June	1

FRIDAY, JUNE 14.

Island	Christiansand	May	31
Marsala	Hamburg	May	29
Normannia	Hamburg	June	6
Panama	Bordeaux	June	1
Werra	Gibraltar	June	6

SATURDAY, JUNE 15.

Buffalo	Hull	May	31
Etruria	Liverpool	June	8
Horrox	St. Lucia	June	7
Isle of Kent	Gibraltar	May	31
Niagara	Havana	June	11
Ontario	London	June	1
Paris	Southampton	June	8
Terrier	Barbados	June	5

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Finance	June 10	Colon	35 Broadway.
Colombia	June 10	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Pawnatan	June 11	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Taurio	June 11	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Iroquois	June 11	Char'ton	5 Bowling Gr.
Saale	June 11	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Hocaptas	June 12	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
South Cambria	June 12	Puerto Rico	130 Pearl St.
New-York	June 12	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
El Mar	June 12	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Seneca	June 12	Havana	113 Wall St.
Britannic	June 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Mozart	June 12	M'chester	Busk & Jevons
Noordland	June 12	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Orinoco	June 13	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Andes	June 13	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Venezuela	June 13	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Hilary	June 13	Para	90 Gold St.
Edam	June 13	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Wylo	June 14	Greytown	24 State St.
Rio Grande	June 14	Br[illegible]wick	Pier 20 E. R.
Algonquin	June 14	J[illegible]ville	5 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	June 15	[illegible]	4 Broadway.
Saleno	June 15	Glasgow	21-23 StateSt.
Anchoria	June 15	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Touraine	June 15	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	June 15	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
El Dorado	June 15	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Hudson	June 15	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Orizaba	June 15	Havana	113 Wall St.
Delcomyn	June 15	Montevideo	90 Wall St.
Martello	June 15	Hull	21-23 StateSt.
Olinda	June 15	Lisbon	102 Broad St.
Alleghany	June 15	Kingston	24 State St.
Lucania	June 15	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Semlin	June 15	Char'ton	5 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	June 15	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Vega	June 15	Lisbon	148 Pearl St.
Venetia	June 15	Copenhag'n	37 Broadway.
Ocklon	June 16	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Britannia	June 17	Barcelona	31 Broadway.
Benlarig	June 18	Leith	29 Broadway.
Cherokee	June 18	Char'

THE BIBLE BEST AS IT IS

As Well Expurgate the Works of the Old Masters, Says Dr. Talmage.

ONE BOOK GONE, THEN ANNIHILATION

Scriptures in Their Present Shape Miraculously Preserved Because God Wanted Them So.

DR. ABBOTT ON THE RAINBOW'S LESSONS

They Teach God's Mercy, He Says—Tokens of the Covenant Between Creator and Creature.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., June 9.—"The Mutilated Scriptures" is the subject of the sermon which the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage to-day sends through the columns of The New-York Times. In this sermon Dr. Talmage deals with the expurgation of the Scriptures, a subject that is agitating the entire Christian Church at the present moment.

Dr. Talmage will leave his country home, in this village, this week, to go on an extensive preaching and lecturing tour through Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Dakota, Minnesota, Tennessee, Louisiana, Ohio, Oklahoma, Kentucky, New-York, and Massachusetts.

Dr. Talmage's discourse to-day is based upon the text: "Let God be true, but every man a liar," Romans, iii., 4, upon which he speaks as follows:

"The Bible needs reconstruction, according to some inside and outside the pulpit. It is no surprise that the world bombards the Scriptures, but it is amazing to find Christian ministers picking at this in the Bible and denying that, until many good people are left in the fog about what parts of the Bible they ought to believe, and what parts reject. The heinousness of finding fault with the Bible at this time is most evident.

"In our day the Bible is assailed by scurrility, by misrepresentation, by infidel scientists, by all the vice of earth and all the venom of perdition, and at this particular time even preachers of the Gospel fall into line of criticism of the Word of God. Why, it makes me think of a ship in a September equinox: the yards all taken in, the top of the smokestack, and the hatches fastened down, and many prophesying the foundering of the steamer, and at that time some of the crew, with axes and saws, go down into the hold of the ship and they try to saw out the timbers and destroy them, some of the timbers because the timber did not come from the right forest! It does not seem to me a commendable business for the crew to be helping the winds and storms outside with their axes and saws inside.

Gospel Ship's Rough Voyage.

"Now, this old Gospel ship, what with the roaring of earth and hell around the stem and stern, and mutiny on deck, is having a very rough voyage, but I have noticed that not one of the timbers has started, and the Captain says He will see it through. And I have noticed that keelson and counter-timber-knee and hull-plank out of Lebanon cedar, and she is going to weather the gale, but no credit to those who make mutiny on deck.

"When I see professed Christians in this particular day finding fault with the Scriptures, as if they were a fortress to be scientifically bombarded, and the men on the ramparts, instead of swabbing out and loading the guns, and helping fetch up the ammunition from the magazine, are trying with crowbars to pry out from the wall certain bricks because they did not come from the right quarry. O men on the ramparts, better fight back, and fight down the common enemy, instead of trying to make breaches in the wall.

"While I oppose this expurgation of the Scriptures, I shall give you my reasons for such opposition. 'What!' say some of the theological evolutionists whose brains have been addled by too long brooding over them by Darwin and Spencer, 'you don't now really believe all the story of the Garden of Eden, do you?' Yes, as much as I believe there were roses in my garden last Summer. 'But,' say they, 'you don't really believe that the sun and moon stood still?' Yes, and if I had strength enough to create a sun and moon I could make them stand still, or cause the refraction of the sun's rays so it would appear to stand still. 'But,' they say, 'you don't really believe that the whale swallowed Jonah?' Yes, and if I were strong enough to make a whale could have made easy ingress for the refractory prophet, leaving to evolution to reject him, if he were an unworthy tenant!

'But,' say they, 'you don't really believe that the water was turned into wine?' Yes, just as easily as water now is often turned into wine with rich mixture of sherry, claret and logwood! 'But,' say they, 'you don't really believe that Samson slew a thousand with the jawbone of an ass?' Yes, and I think that the man who in this day assaults the Bible is wielding the same weapon!

Infinite and Finite.

"There is nothing in the Bible that staggers me. There are many things I do not understand, I do not pretend to understand, never shall in this world understand. But that would be a very poor God who could be fully understood by the human. That would be a very small Infinite that can be measured by the finite. You must not expect to weigh the thunderbolts of Omnipotence in an apothecary's balances. Starting with the idea that God can do anything, and that he was present at the beginning, and that he is present now, there is nothing in the Holy Scriptures to arouse skepticism in any honest mind. A fossil of the ages, dug up from the tertiary formation, fallen off the shelf of an antiquarian, a man in the latter part of the glorious nineteenth century believing in a whole Bible, from cover to cover!

"I am opposed to the expurgation of the Scriptures in the first place, because the Bible in its present shape has been so miraculously preserved. Fifteen hundred years after Herodotus wrote his history, there was only one manuscript copy of it. Twelve hundred years after Plato wrote his book there was only one manuscript copy of it. God was so careful to have us have the Bible in just the right shape that we have fifty manuscript copies of the New Testament a thousand years old, and some of them fifteen hundred years old.

"This Book, handed down from the time of Christ, or just after the time of Christ, by the hand of such men as Origen, in the second century, and Tertullian, in the third century, and by men of different ages who died for their principles. The three best copies of the New Testament in manuscript in the possession of the three great churches—the Protestant Church of England, the Greek Church of St. Petersburg, and the Roman Church of Italy.

"It is a plain matter of history that Tischendorf went to a convent in the Peninsula of Sinai and was by ropes lifted over the wall into the convent, that being the only mode of admission, and that he saw there in the waste basket, kindling for the fires, a manuscript of the Holy Scriptures. That night he copied many of the passages of that Bible, but it was not until fifteen years had passed of earnest entreaty and prayer and coaxing and purchase on his part that that copy of the Holy Scriptures was put into the hands of the Emperor of Russia—that one copy so marvelously protected.

The Bible Divinely Protected.

"Do you not know that the catalogue of the books of the Old and New Testaments as we have it, is the same catalogue that has been coming on down through the ages? Thirty-nine books of the Old Testament thousands of years ago. Thirty-nine now. Twenty-seven books of the New Testament sixteen hundred years ago. Twenty-seven books of the New Testament now. Marcion, for wickedness, was turned out of the Church in the second century, and in his assault on the Bible and Christianity, he incidentally gives a catalogue of the books of the Bible—that catalogue corresponding exactly with ours—testimony given by the enemy of the Bible and the enemy of Christianity. The catalogue now just like the catalogue then. Assaulted and spit on and torn to pieces and burned, yet adhering. The Book to-day, in three hundred languages, confronting four-fifths of the human race in their own tongue. Four hundred million copies of it in existence. Does not that look as if this book had been divinely protected, as if God had guarded it all through the centuries?

"Is it not an argument plain enough to every honest man and every honest woman that a Book divinely protected and in this shape is in the very shape that God want it? It pleases God, and ought to please us. The epidemics which have swept thousands of other books into the sepulchre of forgetfulness have only brightened the fame of this.

"There is not one book out of a thousand that lives five years. Any publisher will tell you that. There will not be more than one book out of twenty thousand that will live a century. Yet here is a Book, much of it sixteen hundred years old, and much of it four thousand years old, and with more rebound and resilience and strength in it than when the Book was first put upon parchment or papyrus. This Book saw the cradle of all other books, and it will see their graves.

"Would you not think than an old Book like this, some of it forty centuries old, would come along hobbling with age and on crutches? Instead of that, more potent than any other book of the time. More copies of it printed in the last ten years than of any other book. Walter Scott's Waverley Novels, Macaulay's "History of England," Disraeli's "Endymion," the works of Tennyson and Longfellow, and all the popular books of our time having no such sale in the last ten years as this old, worn-out Book.

"Do you know what a struggle a book has in order to get through one century or two centuries? Some old books, during a fire in a seraglio of Constantinople, were thrown into the street. A man without any education picked up one of those books, read it, and did not see the value of it. A scholar looked over his shoulder, and saw it was the first and second decades of Livy, and he offered the man a large reward if he would bring the books to his study; but in the excitement of the fire the two parted, and the first and second decades of Livy were forever lost. Many wrote twenty books of history; all lost. The most of Menander's writings lost. Of one hundred and forty comedies of Plautus, all gone but twenty. Euripides wrote a hundred dramas; all gone but nineteen. Aeschylus wrote a hundred dramas; all gone but seven. Varro wrote the laborious biographies of seven hundred Romans; not a fragment left. Quintilian wrote his favorite book on the corruption of eloquence; all lost. Thirty books of Tacitus lost. Dion Cassius wrote eighty books; only twenty remain. Berosus's history all lost.

Other Old Books Mummified.

"Nearly all the old books are mummified, and are lying in the tombs of old libraries, and perhaps once in twenty years some man comes along and picks up one of them and blows the dust off and opens it, and finds it the book he does not want. But this old Book, much of it forty centuries old, stands to-day more discussed than any other book, and it challenges the admiration of all the good and the spite and the venom and the unbelief and the unjust criticism of earth and hell. I appeal to your common sense, if a book so divinely guarded and protected in its present shape must not be in just the way that God wants it to come to us. And if it pleases God, ought it not to please us?

"Now, I say, all the attempts to detract from the Book failed, but all the attempts to add to it. Many attempts were made to add the apocryphal books to the Old Testament. The Council of Trent, the Synod of Jerusalem, the Bishops of Hippo, all tried to add the apocryphal books. They must be added to the Old Testament. 'They must stay in,' said those learned men; but they staid out. There is not an intelligent Christian man that to-day will put the Book of Maccabees or the Book of Judith beside the Book of Isaiah or Romans. Then a great many said, 'We must have books added to the New Testament,' and there were epistles and gospels and apocalypses written and added to the New Testament, but they have all fallen out. You cannot add anything. You cannot subtract anything. Divinely protected Book in the present shape! Let no man dare to lay his hands on it with the intention of detracting from the Book, or casting out any of these holy pages.

"Beside that, I am opposed to this expurgation of the Scriptures, because, if the attempt were successful, it would be the annihilation of the Bible. Infidel geologists would say, 'Out with the Book of Genesis'; infidel astronomers would say, 'Out with the Book of Joshua'; people who do not believe in the atoning sacrifice would say, 'Out with all those wonderful stories in the Old and New Testament,' and some would say, 'Out with the Book of Revelation'; and others would say, 'Out with the entire Pentateuch,' and the work would go on until there would not be enough of the Bible left to be worth as much as last year's almanac. The expurgation of the Scriptures means their annihilation.

Like the Bible as It Is.

"I am also opposed to this proposed expurgation of the Scriptures for the fact that in proportion as people become self-sacrificing and good and holy and consecrated they like the Book as it is. I have yet to find a man or a woman distinguished for self-sacrifice, for consecration to God, for holiness of life, who wants the Bible changed. Many of us have inherited family Bibles. Those Bibles were in use twenty, forty, fifty, perhaps a hundred years, in the generations. To-day take down those family Bibles and find out if there are any chapters which have been erased by lead pencil or pen, and if in any marginal note you can find the words, 'This chapter not fit to read.' There has been plenty of opportunity during the last half century privately to expurgate the Bible. Do you know any case of such expurgation? Did not your grandfather give it to your father, and did not your father give it to you?

"Besides that, I am opposed to the expurgation of the Scriptures, because the so-called indelicacies and cruelties of the Bible have not been productive of evil result. A useful book will produce cruelty, an unclean book will produce uncleanness. Fetch me a victim. Out of all Christendom and out of all the ages, fetch me a victim whose heart has been hardened to cruelty or whose life has been made impure by this Book. Show me one.

"One of the best families I ever knew of, for thirty or forty years, morning and evening, had all the members gathered together, and the servants of the household, and the strangers that happened to be within the gates—twice a day, without leaving out a chapter or a verse, they read this holy Book, morning by morning, night by night. Not only the older children, but the little child was encouraged just to spell her way through the verse while her mother helped her. The father beginning and reading one verse, and then all the members of the family in turn reading a verse. The father maintained his integrity, the mother maintained her integrity, the sons grew up and entered professions and commercial life, adorning every sphere in the life in which they lived, and the daughters went into families where Christ was honored, and all that was good and pure and righteous reigned perpetually. For thirty years that family endured the Scriptures. Not one of them ruined by them.

"Now, if you will tell me of a family where the Bible has been read twice a day for thirty years, and the children have been brought up in that habit, and the father went to ruin, and the mother went to ruin, and the sons and daughters were destroyed by it—if you will tell me of one such incident, I will throw away my Bible, or I will doubt its veracity. I tell you, if a man is shocked with what he calls the indelicacies of the Word of God, he is prurient in his taste and imagination. If a man cannot read Solomon's Song without impure suggestion, he is either in his heart or in his life, a libertine.

Sin Made Unattractive.

"The Old Testament description of wickedness, uncleanness of all sorts, is purposely and righteously a disgusting account, instead of the Byronic and Parisian vernacular which makes sin attractive instead of appalling. When those old prophets point you to a lazaretto, you understand that it is a lazaretto. When a man having begun to do right falls back into wickedness and gives up his integrity, the Bible does not say he was overcome by the fascinations of the festive board, or that he surrendered to convivialities, or that he became a little fast in his habits. I will tell you what the Bible says: 'The dog is turned to his own vomit again, and the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire.' No gilding of iniquity. No garlands on a death's-head. No pounding away with a silver mallet at an iniquity when it needs an iron sledgehammer.

"I can easily understand how people, brooding over the description of uncleanness in the Bible, may get morbid in mind until they are as full of it as the wings and the beak and the nostril and the claw of a buzzard are full of the odors of a carcass; but what is wanted is not that the Bible be disinfected, but that you, the critic, have your mind and heart washed with carbolic acid!

"I tell you at this point in my discourse that a man who does not like this Book, and who is critical as to its contents, and who is shocked and outraged with its descriptions, has never been soundly converted. The laying on of the hands of Presbytery or Episcopacy does not always change a man's heart, and men sometimes get into the pulpit, as well as into the pew, never having been changed radically by the sovereign grace of God. Get your heart right and the Bible will be right. The trouble is men's natures are not brought into harmony with the Word of God. Ah! my friends, expurgation of the heart is what is wanted.

"You cannot make me believe that the Scriptures which this moment lie on the table of the purest and best men and women of the age, and which were the dying solace of your kindred passed into the skies, have in them a taint which the strongest microscope of honest criticism could make visible. If men are uncontrollable in their indignation when the integrity of wife or child is assailed, and Judges and jurors as far as possible excuse violence under such provocation, what ought to be the overwhelming and long-resounding thunders of condemnation for any man who will stand in a Christian pulpit and assail the more than virgin purity of inspiration, the well-beloved daughter of God?

Expurgation Would Be Vandalism.

Expurgate the Bible! You might as well go to the old picture galleries in Dresden and in Venice and in Rome and expurgate the old paintings. Perhaps you could find a foot of Michael Angelo's 'Last Judgment' that might be improved. Perhaps you might throw more expression into Raphael's 'Madonna.' Perhaps you could put more pathos into Rubens's 'Descent from the Cross.' Perhaps you could change the crests of the waves in Turner's 'Slave Ship.' Perhaps you might go into the old galleries of sculpture and change the forms and the postures of the statues of Phidias and Praxiteles. Such an iconoclast would very soon find himself in the penitentiary. But it is worse vandalism when a man proposes to re-fashion these masterpieces of inspiration, and to remodel the moral giants of this gallery of God.

"Now let us divide off. Let those people who do not believe the Bible and who are critical of this and that part of it, go clear over to the other side. Let them stand behind the devil's guns. There can be no compromise between infidelity and unbelief. Give me the out-and-out opposition of infidelity rather than the work of these hybrid theologians, these mongrel ecclesiastics, these half-evoluted people, who believe the Bible and do not believe it, who accept the miracles and do not accept them, who believe in the inspiration of the Scriptures and do not believe in the inspiration of the Scriptures—trimming their belief on one side to suit the skepticism of the world, trimming their belief on the other side to suit the pride of their own heart, and feeling that in order to demonstrate their courage they must make the Bible a target and shoot at God.

The Bible a Great Inheritance.

"There is one thing that encourages me very much, and that is, that the Lord made out to manage the universe before they were born, and will probably be able to make out to manage the universe a little while after they are dead. While I demand that the antagonists of the Bible and the critics of the Bible go clear over where they belong, on the devil's side, I ask that all the friends of this good Book come out openly and above board in behalf of it. That Book which was the best inheritance you ever received from your ancestry, and which will be the best legacy you will leave to your children when you bid them good-bye as you cross the ferry to the golden city.

"Young man, do not be ashamed of your Bible. There is not a virtue but it commends, there is not a sorrow but it comforts, there is not a good law on the statute book of any country but it is founded on those Ten Commandments. There are no braver, grander people in all the earth than the heroes and heroines which it biographizes.

"Of all the works of Doré, the great artist, there was nothing so impressive as his illustrated Bible. What scene of Abrahamic faith, or Edenic beauty, of dominion Davidic, or Solomonic, of miracle, or parable, of nativity, or of crucifixion, or of last judgment but the thought leaped from the great brain to the skillful pencil, and from the skillful pencil to canvas immortal. The Louvre, the Luxembourg, the National Gallery of London, compressed within two volumes of Doré's illustrated Bible. But the Bible will come to better illustration than that, my friends, when all the deserts have become gardens, and all the cemeteries have become academies, and all the lakes have become Gennesarets, with Christ walking on them, and all the cities have become Jerusalems, with hovering Shekinah; and the two hemispheres shall be clapping cymbals of divine praise, and the round earth a footlight to Emanuel's throne—that, to all lands, and all ages, and all centuries, and all cycles, will be the best specimen of Bible illustrated."

THE LESSON OF THE RAINBOWS.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott Says They Teach God's Mercy.

"Rainbows and Their Lesson to Mankind" was the subject on which the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning delivered an eloquent and interesting discourse.

Dr. Abbott selected as his text Genesis ix., 13: "I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth."

"You will of course remember the circumstances under which these words were uttered," said Dr. Abbott. "The world lay in wickedness, and God sent a deluge of water to overflow it and to wipe humanity off the face of the earth. He told his servant Noah to prepare an ark for saving life, and into that ark went Noah and his family and two of every living thing that crept upon the earth. Then the rain came and the work of destruction was completed. Then the storm abated. Upon the back of the retreating storm he saw the bow in the cloud, and this is what God said to him: 'This is the token of the covenant which I make between me and you, and every living creature that is with you, for perpetual generations: I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth. And it shall come to pass when I bring a cloud over the earth that the bow shall be seen in the cloud; and I will remember my covenant, which is between me and you and every living creature of all flesh; and the waters shall no more become a flood to destroy all flesh; and the bow shall be in the cloud, and I will look upon it that I may remember the everlasting covenant between God and every living creature of all flesh that is upon the earth.' And God said unto Noah: 'This is the token of the covenant which I have established between me and all flesh that is upon the earth.'

"There has been a great deal of useless discussion about the deluge," continued Dr. Abbott, "which has finally developed into people asking, 'Was there a deluge? Did it overflow the whole, earth? Was all humanity swept off the earth? Was any ark of such proportions made as to shelter Noah and his family and two of every kind of living creature on the earth?'

"When the bow was first seen in the clouds, had the world of optics then come into existence for the first time? In these early days, when the rain was falling and the sun was shining, was there no prism?

"Ah! my friends, all these debates are very useless. At some time in the early history of the world there was a deluge, as indicated by the legends in the prehistoric narrative of all races, but as to a flood that devastated the entire world, that is improbable. The value of this story of the deluge does not at all depend upon its accuracy, upon the particular number of cubits in the proportion of the arts, or upon any of the details upon which people are wont to argue; upon the spiritual lesson depends the value of this narrative.

"It seems to me that some unknown prophet saw what many a man had seen before, the bow in the retreating cloud, and, seeing it, he saw the meaning, and interpreted the meaning. Let us take his interpretation and learn the lesson which the sermon on the bow gives us.

"God gives writing us an illustrated Bible. What He has said here in speech, in nature, He has said in figure. Let us open these two books, and lay them side by side, and compare one with the other. This interprets that; that illustrates this.

"What does the bow in the cloud say to us? In the first place, the cloud is, in Hebrew thought, the symbol of God's dwelling place; the clouds are the tapestries, the tabernacle, under which and behind which He abides. The clouds are no more His dwelling place than the earth, but it is the symbol of God's abiding place. The clouds are the habitation of God, and the first thing that this poet prophet saw was over the portal of God's dwelling place, written the word, 'Mercy.'

"You may say generally that all pagan worship is founded upon prayer to an angry god. All worship that has for its foundation the appeasement of the anger of a god is pagan worship. This early prophet, of which I speak, looked, and upon the doorplate of God Almighty he saw written, 'Mercy.' The dwelling place of the Almighty is the dwelling place of an infinite and an eternal mercy.

"The clouds are the symbol of mystery. I remember staying once upon the top of Mount Washington at night. All night long the clouds and the mists drifted across the mountain top; all around me the jagged, unfruitful rock. The moon was at its full, and when the clouds grew thin and the mists floated away the moon seemed to be breaking through them, and to be forcing itself upon us, so that it would touch the mountain top. Then the clouds drew together, the mists once more encircled us, and all was darkness.

"So it is with life. Sometimes we appear to be on the mountain top, sourrounded by jagged rocks, with ever and anon light breaking through. Life is full of mystery, and the clouds are the symbol of life's mysteries, and this ancient prophet of the olden time, whose name we do not know, saw 'Mercy' written, and saw love sitting at its loom and weaving its strange banner. But he also saw the silver thread of love and mercy woven in it, and binding it all together into one sacred weave. The mystery of life is the mystery of mercy.

"You go up into where a great city is being built, where there was a peaceful farm and lovely and quiet country roads, now there are men tearing down the farmhouses and all is dust and confusion, and here men are being driven from the cottages where they have lived for many years, and you pick your way through timber and rock and rough road, and you say, 'Oh, what destruction!' Yes, if we never knew the need of destruction it would seem shocking, but destruction is construction. And so we look upon the Kingdom of God in the making, and the making of the Kingdom of God means the unmaking of everything that stands in the way of making it.

"The clouds are the symbol of sorrow; the rain is the symbol of tears. You remember Longfellow's rainy day. Into this life some tears must fall, some days must be dull and dreary. The clouds are the symbol of sorrow, and the rain the symbol of tears. Some lives are like a long November day. The sun rises in the clouds and passes from the eastern horizon to the zenith, and from the zenith to the western horizon, and is again lost in the clouds. And all that long day the cold wind is blowing, the cold rain is falling, pitilessly, pitilessly. And some lives are like a Summer day, when the sunshine is in the air, when the birds are singing merrily, but before nightfall gather in the west and the sun no longer shines, the birds no longer sing, the rain falls, the lightning flashes, the thunder peals. Into each life some rain must fall, some days must be dark and dreary. We are born, to sorrow, as the sparks fly upward.

"Now, it was a blessed thing that this old poet and prophet of olden days saw written in the clouds—'Mercy.' He saw that in the most beautiful thing that God ever paints in the storm cloud, and it was an unmistakable indication that God expresses consolation to the sorrowing. The true soul would not have eyes undewed by tears.

"A child visits a hospital and is horror-stricken with the scenes of sorrow and suffering that it witnesses. It goes outside and sees the inscription, 'House of Mercy,' and the child says, 'Is it not strange; this a house of mercy?' This is what the ancient prophet saw engraved on the clouds, 'House of Mercy.' He saw and he recognized that the most exquisite joy is that that comes after sorrow. If some day you find yourself behindhand in the fight of life, if to some of you is brought the cup full of bitterness, if the knife has come to cut off your right hand, remember that on the entablature over the place in which your God dwells is the word 'Mercy.' Over this vale of sorrow and tears in which you dwell is painted the rainbow.

"The storm is the symbol of God's judgment. It was so in this very case. This rainstorm had come to judge the world. This deluge had come to sweep away the whole world, because the world deserved this punishment. God came on His clouds, and what the poet saw was 'mercy' inscribed on God's own judgment cloud. The end of justice is mercy. Mercy is not a transaction, justice eternal. The end of judgment is redemption, and when the deluge had swept over the world, at the end of it the storm vanished and mercy appeared.

"A man may walk along on some parts of the coast of France, and, before he knows it, gets beyond the safety line into the quicksands, and they begin to suck him down. His feet are glued to the sand, and he is drawn down, down, down, gives one last gurgling cry of despair, and is seen no more. So men in life are enmeshed in temptations, they know not why, and it seems as if some invisible hand is drawing them down. It is pitiful, pitiful, and, when death comes over them, and they are laid in the grave, then men tell me God's mercy has ended. No! When the door swings open and men march out of this life into another, they march out of one phase of mercy into another phase of mercy, for God's mercy endureth forever.

"On the very clouds of judgment the poet-prophet of the olden time saw written 'mercy,' but he saw, if you remember, on the back of the storm. The storm does not carry the rainbow on its advancing cohorts; not till the storm has passed does it appear. What He does know we know not, but we shall know, and, by and by, when the clouds that envelop Him shall have departed, and He comes comes out of the tabernacle in which He hides himself, when the judgments have ended, when the temptations of life are swept away, then upon the back of the retreating storm of mystery we shall see the bow of His promise. We shall know that His mercy endureth forever. Will you carry with you to your summering the lesson of the rainbow?"

The annual excursion of Plymouth Sunday school will take place on Saturday afternoon, when the pupils and their friends will be conveyed to Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Lyman Abbott will be among those present. Dr. Lyman Abbott is to make an address at the commencement of the Northwestern University, in Chicago, on Thursday, but hopes to get back in time to attend the excursion.

Pennsylvania Prohibitionist Nominee.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Post.

William W. Berry of Chester, Delaware County, whom the Prohibitionists nominated for State Treasurer, was born in Illinois in 1852. He was educated a mechanical engineer at the Mechanics' Institute, in Buffalo, and has followed the profession of mechanical engineer for twenty-five years. He now lives at Chester. Formerly he lived at Eddystone, near there, where he was elected Burgess. Mr. Berry has been the candidate of the Prohibition Party on several occasions. He is a ready speaker, and promises to inaugurate a lively campaign.

Unpaid Laborers Make Trouble.

LONG ISLAND CITY, June 9.—The 300 railroad laborers from Amagansett reached this city this morning, and were lined up in the Long Island Railroad yard and paid off. There was present a squad of Deputy Sheriffs to prevent trouble, as it was feared the laborers might make an attempt to murder the paymaster. At Amagansett yesterday they captured J. Sua, who hired them for Contractor Fearing, and locked him in a barn. He was rescued by the local authorities.

Tastes good as it goes down, does good when it gets down.

HIRES' Rootbeer

makes the children rosy-cheeked, keeps the parents healthful, helps the old folks carry their years lightly. A 25c. package makes the whole family happy.

CHAS. E. HIRES CO., PHILADELPHIA.

R. WALLACE & SONS MANUFACTURING CO.

Fine Wedding Silver

226 FIFTH AVE., Between 26th and 27th Streets.

The Value of a Telephone

is in its almost general use. The 11,000 users of the Metropolitan service are an enterprising community whose opportunities for successful business are greatly increased by being kept in close touch with each other and the outside world through telephonic communication. At the present rate for moderate use of 25 cents a day (which pays for the best quality of service, with exclusive wire and metallic circuit) there is no business so small that will not be greatly benefited by its introduction.

Telephone, write, or call for further particulars.

Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Co., 18 CORTLANDT STREET.

THE RIGHT OF SELF-DEFENSE

Important Principles Set Forth in One of the Last Cases Decided by the National Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—One of the last cases decided by the Supreme Court of the United States previous to adjournment was that of the appeal of Babe Beard from the judgment of conviction and sentence to eight years' imprisonment for manslaughter in Judge Parker's court, for the Western District of Arkansas. The opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States reversing the judgment below was announced by Mr. Justice Harlan, who has filed the views of the court in full with the clerk. They are important in that they set forth the law of self-defense.

Beard had three brothers-in-law, young men, who came to his house in his absence with the expressed determination of driving away a cow, ownership of which was claimed by one of them and also by Beard. The latter had warned them not to come. While they were disputing with Mrs. Beard her husband returned home. One of the brothers, Will Jones, advanced upon Beard, who had a gun in his hands, and made a motion as if to draw a revolver from his pocket, which he had grasped in his hand. Beard struck him over the head, inflicting a wound from which he died. On the trial, Judge Parker instructed the jury in regard to the law of self-defense; that Beard was compelled by that law to avoid danger at Jones's hands by getting out of the way if he could; that the only place where he need not retreat further was his dwelling house.

This charge, Justice Harlan says, was objectionable in point of law on several grounds. He said:

The Court, several times in its charge, raised or suggested the inquiry whether Beard was in the lawful pursuit of his business, that is, doing what he had a right to do, when, after returning home in the afternoon, he went from his dwelling house to a part of his premises near the orchard fence, just outside of which his wife and the Jones' brothers were engaged in a dispute—the former endeavoring to prevent the cow from being taken away, the latter trying to drive it off the premises. Was he not doing what he had the legal right to do, when, keeping within his own premises and near his dwelling, he joined his wife, who was in dispute with others, one of whom, as he had been informed, had already threatened to take the cow away or kill him? We have no hesitation in answering this question in the affirmative. * * * In our opinion, the Court below erred in holding that the accused, while on his premises, outside of his dwelling house, was under a legal duty to get out of the way, if he could, of his assailant, who, according to one view of the evidence, had threatened to kill the defendant, in execution of that purpose had armed himself with a deadly weapon, with that weapon concealed upon his person, went to the defendant's premises, despite the warning of the latter to keep away, and by word and act indicated his purpose to attack the accused.

The defendant was where he had the right to be when the deceased advanced upon him in a threatening manner and with a deadly weapon; and if the accused did not provoke the assault and had at the time reasonable grounds to believe, and in good faith believed, that the deceased intended to take his life or to do him great bodily harm, he was not obliged to retreat, nor to consider whether he could safely retreat, but was entitled to stand his ground and meet any attack made upon him with a deadly weapon, in such way and with such force as, under all the circumstances, he, at the moment, honestly believed, and had reasonable grounds to believe, was necessary to save his own life or to protect himself from great bodily injury.

As the proceedings below were not conducted in accordance with these principles, the judgment must be reversed and the cause remanded, with directions to grant a new trial.

Rosemary for Remembrance.

From Meehans' Monthly.

It was the custom in the rural parts of England, and probably is yet to a great extent, for every attendant at a funeral to carry a sprig of rosemary, which is thrown in the grave when the last look is taken. Mr. Seliger states that this custom is also followed in Germany, and that the rosemary is grown as a pot plant in many windows, and thus furnishes many a sprig for the mournful occasions. It is believed that the custom originated in a belief that rosemary had the power of aiding the departing soul in its struggle against evil spirits.

A Diversion That Diverted.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Democratic State Central Committee, by a vote of 10 to 5, decided not to call a State Convention for the purpose of letting the party loose on the silver question. Much of this result is due to Chairman Maffitt, who took the committeemen to the races and otherwise diverted their attention from the wrong side of the financial question.

THE ACCESSORIES OF WEDDINGS.

Our *Jewelry* and *Stationery* Departments afford exceptional facilities for offering, at attractive prices, the accessories of Weddings supplied in these branches of our business.

We also direct particular attention to the *recently revised* prices of all our Sterling Silver products. There is a large assortment to select from, and as our patterns cannot be purchased elsewhere, they always retain their exclusive character.

TIFFANY & Co. UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

West 14th St. 1807 1869 COWPERTHWAIT'S TRADE MARK "RELIABLE" CARPETS

A LIMITED QUANTITY TO-DAY.

The Best Five Frame Body Brussels from the Renowned Lowell Mills,

AT 89 CENTS PER YARD.

Lots of reasons for this, but reasons do not interest as much as price marks. A value far in excess of the price, with lots of prettiness thrown in.

Charming new styles in Furniture at incomparably low prices.

CASH OR CREDIT.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO., 104, 106, and 108 West 14th St., NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Jury Calendar.—45—Thames and Mersey Insurance Company vs. Continental Insurance Company.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 4 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

26—New-York and Northern Railroad Company vs. Scow Mayflower. 142—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Ship Hornby Castle. 158—Davis vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 146—Dalley vs. A Raft of Spiles. 126—Fisher vs. Tug H. A. Crawford and Barge Blanche L. 139—United States vs. Tug Howard Carroll. 137—Morris vs. same. 131—Bressette vs. same. 108 Manning vs. Wheelwright. 153—Drinkwater vs. Straus. 154—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Lighter Swan. 159—Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company vs. Schooner Margaret. 143—Wuring vs. Tug James T. Easton. 152—Reilly vs. The Mayor, &c. 135—Harris vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; Follet and Parker, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

85—Manhattan Railway Company vs. The Mayor, &c. 86—Myers vs. Bolton. 95—Manning vs. Manning. 99—Lange vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 75—Leach vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 74—Bowen vs. Sweeney. 56—Brandt vs. Smeckenbecker. 65—De Long vs. De Long Hook and Eye Company. 54—Hollister vs. Sinclair. 66—Muller vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 84—Van Antwerp vs. Linton. 69—Lyons vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 79—Jacquin vs. Boutard. 64—Archer vs. Dunham.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Keyes vs. Banks. 2—Pell vs. Young & Sons Company. 3—Moore vs. Chew. 4—Sanborn vs. Morgan. 5—National Casket Company vs. Newberry. 6—Southern National Bank vs. Mallett.

Class II.—7—Matter of Augustus Haus & Co.

Class IV.—8—Fine vs. Hettrick. 9—Gusthal vs. Judson.

Class VI.—10—Worth vs. Worth. 11—Saalfield vs. Saalfield.

Class VII.—12—Ladenburg vs. Commercial Bank of Newfoundland. 13—McGovern vs. Yule. 14—Delafon vs. Yule.

Class VIII.—15—Matter of Board of Fire Commissioners. 16—Matter of J. S. Conover Company. 17—People vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company. 18—Ryan vs. Ryan. 19—Rosenfeld vs. Phillip. 20—Pesli vs. Willey. 21—Ludwig vs. Frank. 22—Irons vs. Wetzler. 23—Matter of New-York Oxygen Company. 24—Lyle vs. Little. 25—Trowbridge vs. Clark. 26—Matter of Ray. 27—Smith vs. D'Auxy. 28—Overton vs. Barclay. 29—Niles Tool Works Company vs. Reynolds. 30—Muxlow vs. Hyatt. 31—Matter of McCue. 32—Forgotston vs. Eldridge. 33—Waldo vs. Uncas Paper Company. 34—Matter of Callahan. 35—Kupferberg vs. Kupferberg. 36—Haist vs. Haist. 37—Matter of Johnson Extract Wool Company. 38—Cohn vs. Williams. 39—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Croft. 40—Produce Exchange Building and Loan Association vs. Ward. 41—Young vs. Farwell. 42—Grabanche vs. Bouche. 43—Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Carr. 44—Fosdick vs. Central Safe Deposit Company. 45—Dalzell vs. De Garmendia. 46—Wetmore vs. Allaben. 47—Matter of Eagleton. 48—Robinson vs. Robinson. 49—Attorney General vs. Widows and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company. 50—Fairfax vs. Easton. 51—Matter of Simonds Manufacturing Company. 52—Gabriel vs. Schmidt. 53—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Wright. 54—Kiernan News Agency vs. Union Telegraph and News Company. 55—Schlesinger vs. Crosby. 56—Matter of Ray.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Law and Fact.—1974—Oehm vs. Liebinger. 2313—Ross vs. State Trust Company. 2050—Bennett vs. Wright. 1855—Langenfelt vs. Kirsch. 1255—Thomas vs. Schumacher. 1403—Einstein vs. Buffalo General Electric Company. 1537—Auffmordt vs. Klingenstein. 1803—Cass vs. Hull. 1079—Chapuis vs. Sherry. 380—Abegg vs. Rosenthal. 903—Hyl vs. Rhoades. 725—Oil City Tube Company vs. Ransom. 1356—James vs. Ninth National Bank. 587—Goldsmith vs. Boynton.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.———, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.———, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar called in Part II. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

3600—Laidlaw vs. Sage. 6626—Aetna Insurance Company vs. The Mayor, &c. 3294—Pearce vs. Motley. 1824—Wilkens vs. Smith. 3472—Hague vs. Palmer. 3490

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,200 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.90	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday).....	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.50	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York city, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.
The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:
London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square, the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.
Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Libreirie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.
Mainz, Germany: Sharabach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.
The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.
Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Checks, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."
ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times's Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.
COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Instruction	7
Auction Sales	12	Legal Notices	12
Stocks and Bonds	11	Legal Sales	12
Bicycles	6	Meetings and Elections	11
Boarders Wanted	7	Miscellaneous	7
Business Notices	5	New Publications	5
City Real Estate For Sale	12	Proposals	12
Country Board	6	Public Notices	12
Country Houses To Let	12	Real Estate at Auction	12
Deaths	5	Referees' Notices	12
Dividends	11	Situations Wanted	7
Europe	7	Special Notices	5
Excursions	7	Summer Resorts	7
Financial	11	Surrogate Notices	12
Furnished Rooms	7	The Turf	6
Hotels	7	Travelers' Guide	10

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Tzigane.
AMBROSE PARK, 39th St, South Brooklyn—3:00 and 8:15—Black America.
AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—Vaudeville.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—A Daughter of the Revolution.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:00—The Merry World.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—For Fair Virginia.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Thrilby.
HUBER'S MUSEUM, 14th St-4th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.—Turkish Harem.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
PARK AVENUE HOTEL COURT, Park Av-32d, 33d St—8:30—Carl Lamar's Orchestra.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—4:00—New-York vs. Chicago.
PROCTORS, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—7:30—The Gypsy Baron.

READER'S INDEX

	Page.	Column.
At the Hotels	5	4
Courts	3	5
Financial	11	6
Fires in This City	8	5
Marine Intelligence	2	5
Obituary Record	5	6
Post Office Notice	10	4
Real Estate	12	1
Telegraphic Brevities	8	5
Theatrical Gossip	12	1
Washington Weather Forecast	8	7

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Page 1
Sunday Law Vigorously Enforced.
Mr. Close Killed in a Runaway.
Actor Emmet Shoots His Wife.
Trolley Car Broke His Neck.
D. I. Van Cleaf Dies of Poison.
The North River Bridge Plans.
Campbell Does Not Like the Mayor.
Drinks but No Shaves in Brooklyn.
McLaughlin's Day in the Tombs.

Page 2
Miss J. S. Lester Killed.
Louis Down-Town School's Exercises.
The Shooting Affair at Princeton.
Dr. Abbott Preaches to Veterans.
Union M. E. Church Dedicated.
Theatres at the Berlin Fair.
The Crowds at Coney Island.

Page 3
Dr. Talmage Defends the Bible.
The Right of Self-Defense.
Dr. Lyman Abbott's Sermon.

Page 5
Cheers for Prince Bismarck.
Germany and the Chinese Loan.
Planning with Mr. Platt.
A Whisky Trust Decision.
Landed on the Shores of Cuba.
Sudden Death of William Marshall.

Page 6
Successful Relay Race.
British Yachtsmen Favor Valkyrie.

Page 8
Churches Observe Children's Day.
The Last Sunday at West Point.
Temperance in the Schools.
Statistics of Yale Seniors.

Page 9
New-York City's Oldest Church.
Cuban Insurgents Hopeful.
Politics Beats Reform in Trenton.
Sermons to Graduates.
Government Clerks Must Work.
The Rev. E. W. McCarty's Silver Jubilee.
John Stetson Robbed of $3,000.
A Beautiful Memorial Window.

Page 11
Bottles and Ocean Currents.

Page 12
Problems for the War College.

Jurors Repudiate Their Verdict.

From The Chicago Tribune.

George Cannon, an employe of the Illinois Steel Company, was hurt while at work at a furnace, and he brought suit for damages. The verdict was for the defendant. After it had been announced in court the attorney for Cannon asked that the jury be polled. Seven jurors repudiated the verdict and said they had changed their minds and desired to find for the plaintiff. Judge Clifford instructed the twelve men to go back to the jury room and endeavor to reach an agreement. The jury retired, but in an hour returned with the report that they could not agree, and they were discharged. A new trial will be ordered.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	60	59	6 P. M.	70	75
6 A. M.	61	58	9 P. M.	67	71
9 A. M.	69	63	11 P. M.	67	70
12 M.	72	70	12 P. M.	66	69
4 P. M.	77	74			

Average temperature yesterday.....68
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....66
Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty years.....67

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Cloudy, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 8, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed

PREPARING FOR THE ISSUE.

Any movement honestly intended to secure the complete expression of the sound-money sentiment in the Democratic Party of New-York is to be commended. Whether it be conference or a general convention or a system of thorough local organization, so the means be fitted for the end, the work cannot too promptly be begun or too thoroughly and persistently pressed. The situation in this State differs from that in some other States because there is no real division of sentiment here. The number of Democrats in New-York who believe in the unlimited, independent coinage of silver by the United States is insignificant. Practically all the Democrats of the State believe, and firmly, in maintaining the gold standard inflexibly, unless, by what is at present a wholly impracticable international agreement, an experiment can be made in the common use the world over of a double standard.

What is to be done in the party in this State, therefore, is to bring out such a demonstration of the sentiment actually existing as shall leave no possible excuse for misunderstanding next year. To such a policy we can foresee no opposition except on the part of some few political leaders who in the past have desired to stand well with the silver men of other States and who may now wish to keep the way open for a compromise. That was the disposition unfortunately shown by Senator Hill in his speech at the dinner of the Democratic editors. We remarked on that speech at the time of its delivery:

"Mr. Hill is scheming for a compromise with the silver men. None is possible. By the Democracy of New-York none is intended or will be accepted. New-York Democrats know that we have a gold standard, and that it is the most honest and the most expedient possible, and they will resist any effort to abandon it or to weaken or confuse it. If Mr. Hill, or any other "acute" politician thinks otherwise, he makes a mistake that will be costly in proportion as he acts upon it."

Since this was written, (May 26,) the movement of the silver men in Illinois has developed. The way in which it was received by the Democratic press of New-York confirms the view above expressed.

For some months yet the work of sound-money Democrats must be done in their own party. We believe that the strength of the silver men throughout the country has been much exaggerated, and that it is gradually waning. If we have such a revival of business as we are justified in expecting, these men will not be formidable a year from now. But there is danger also of underestimating their influence, and every proper means should be taken to counteract it. As we have repeatedly pointed out, nothing would suit the Republican leaders so well as to see the Democrats take a weak position on the currency. Could they be sure of that, the Republican position would be made uncompromisingly strong. It is, therefore, sound strategy as well as a matter of plain duty for the Democratic Party in this State to prevent by all practical methods the event our opponents would rejoice in.

MAYORS AND THE CONSTITUTION.

Not until this year have any of the duties of the Mayors of cities been prescribed by the Constitution of the State. Their powers have been defined and their duties prescribed wholly by statute, and some of them do not seem to appreciate the significance of the radical change made in the new Constitution in this State. They calmly ignore its requirements where a Governor would not think of doing so, and where they would not think of ignoring the requirements of a statute. Not only the Mayors, but many other people, seem to have extremely loose notions about the necessity of complying with positive and explicit provisions of the article relating to city government, an article which we never had before in the organic law of the State.

Mayors have been giving hearings on special city bills, and are still giving them, though they are an absolute nullity since May 31, fifteen days after the close of the session of the Legislature. The Constitution requires certified copies of such bills to be sent to Mayors by the house in which they originated "immediately" after their passage. The Clerks cannot take their time about it and send them when they get ready. If they could, they could nullify these provisions at will. The Mayors must return them, with their certificate of the city's acceptance or non-acceptance, "within fifteen days thereafter," that is, after they were sent by the house in which they originated, not after the Mayors received them. Any certified copy of a bill sent "immediately" upon its passage should have borne the date of such sending not later than May 16, and any Mayor receiving such a bill and not returning it to the Governor by the 31st disregarded the Constitution, and his action thereafter was of no effect.

Among the numerous blunders under this new provision of the Constitution was one of sending a bill affecting both this city and Brooklyn to Mayor Strong and not to Mayor Schieren also. It was accepted by Mr. Strong, and it is suggested that it may even yet be sent to Mr. Schieren. How can it now be sent by the house in which it originated "immediately" upon its passage, and how can he have fifteen days, or any days, "thereafter" in which to return it when the session ended twenty-three days ago? If these specific requirements are not to be regarded, what is the use of them?

Another foolish suggestion is that the Manhattan State Hospital bill, which Mayor Strong returned to the Governor without the required certificate, may be sent back to him and he may accept it even yet. The "well-known rule of law" is quoted, that the substance of a matter shall not fail where a ministerial act has not been performed within a limited time, but the deficiency may be afterward supplied. But there is no such "well-known rule" for construing the absolute requirements of a Constitution. The Mayor's acceptance of special city bills is no more a mere ministerial act than the Governor's approval of bills in general. Will anybody pretend that after the Governor's thirty days for approving bills passed by the Legislature have elapsed he can still take up any of these and make them laws if he is so disposed, or that after the lapse of ten days during the session he can still veto a bill if he sees fit to change his mind about it? The idea is preposterous, and these requirements for the first time put upon Mayors are just as imperative as those put upon the Governor, and something ought to be done to impress them with this fact. Prosecutions for misdemeanor may be necessary yet, but it is certain that Mayors cannot give validity to laws except in strict conformity with the methods prescribed in the Constitution.

JUSTICE LONG'S PENSION.

Some time ago Judge Bradley of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia decided that Judge Lochren, the present Commissioner of Pensions, had unlawfully reduced the pension of Justice Charles D. Long, (of the Michigan Supreme Court,) and directed that the original rate should be restored. On Friday last the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia reversed this decision, holding that the Commissioner has power to make such a change as was made in this case. Justice Long will continue, therefore, to be paid at the reduced rate, (which, we think, is $50 per month,) unless the Supreme Court of the United States shall hereafter reverse this latest decision.

This case illustrates the greed of some pensioners and the efforts made by Tanner to satisfy that greed. The rate of $72 per month was designed for the benefit of completely disabled and helpless veterans. Under the law it was to be granted to those "who shall have been so permanently or totally disabled as to require the regular personal aid and attendance of another person, by the loss of the sight of both eyes, or by the loss of both hands, or by the loss of both feet, or by any other injury resulting in total and permanent helplessness." The title of the act shows that the rate was intended for those who are "utterly helpless."

But Justice Long is not "totally and permanently helpless." For seven years he has been a Judge of the highest court in Michigan, "performing a large amount of judicial work with great ability and success," and receiving from the State a salary of $7,000 a year. He not only performs the arduous duties of his office, but is able to make public addresses and otherwise to take part in public affairs.

Tanner increased his pension to $72 per month, and at the same time gave him several thousand dollars in back pay. The present Commissioner, who had also been a Judge in Michigan, sought to correct this error in some measure by reducing the rate to $50. Whereupon Justice Long went to the courts, and he has prosecuted his suit with much energy and bitterness for two or three years both in those tribunals and in the Republican press. He ought to be ashamed of himself.

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

The theory that Lord Rosebery and his friends will make all they can of the Armenian troubles is a perfectly logical one. They are clever politicians, and they are shortly to go before the most sentimental electorate of the world. The English people, with all their dull energy—Bagehot said, in effect, that one source of their great success was that they were too stupid to see obstacles—are susceptible of strong and unselfish emotion and of acting on it. It would be strange if Mr. Gladstone's successor should not avail himself of that fact with reference to the Turkish question. He would undoubtedly have much in his favor, for the great body of the "Liberal Unionists," whose alliance with the Conservatives is absolutely necessary to the victory of the latter, are deeply moved by the Armenian outrages. The Spectator, the most thoughtful and deliberate organ of that party, openly advocates sending a British fleet to back the demands of England, and declares that those demands must include substantial guarantees for Christians in Turkey, and must be pressed by England alone, if the other Governments fail her. On the other hand, Lord Salisbury has taken, very unnecessarily, it would seem, an attitude apologetic toward the Sultan, and rather indifferent toward the Christian subjects of the Sultan.

The question is very complex. It involves possible changes of policy on the part of Russia, Germany, Austria, France, and even Italy. Ever since Disraeli brought home "peace with honor" from the congress that followed the Russo-Turkish war, the "Turkish question" has been regarded by all European statesmen as a possible Pandora's box, on the lid of which they have been anxiously sitting. No one knows better than Lord Rosebery the risks accompanying decisive action in any Turkish matter, and his Government is not likely to move rashly, or without looking well into the future and trying to calculate correctly all possible consequences. He will, as we have said, make what he can out of the situation for the advantage of his party, but if he takes a decisive course, it will be because he intends to follow it out. The very fact of success in the elections would impose a tremendous responsibility which he cannot overlook.

What may happen, therefore, is not a mere electioneering device, but the initiation of a deliberate and systematic policy in regard to the questions centring in Turkey. Whatever will be the ultimate effect of such a step, there is one phase of it with which we on this side of the water cannot but be concerned. It is that England would become the avowed champion of the rights of the oppressed Christians in Turkey, and we know with what energy, fidelity, and courage our elder brothers "beyond sea" are capable of sustaining such a championship. Certainly we could have only admiration and sympathy for them in the performance of such a task. We are apt to think that in these later days interest, and not generosity or sense of duty, must govern the course of Governments, and we are especially prone to believe this of England. It is not really just, for there is no nation in the world whose representatives are more humane, equitable, and conscientious, or whose policy, as in Egypt, is more enlightened and disinterested. If the Liberal Cabinet decide to act in regard to the Armenians, every fair-minded American will wish them success.

COMMON SENSE VS. THE SPOILS.

The Washington Good Government, the organ of the National Civil Service Reform League, describes the effect of the recent application of the competitive system to the higher places in the Department of Agriculture. "The order takes out of the excepted class all chiefs and assistant chiefs of division and their chief clerks, all Superintendents, and about forty scientific and technical experts." It also extends to the Bureau of Animal Industry away from Washington, the whole number of places affected by the order of the President being 405. All places in the department, except five, below the Assistant Secretary and above the grade of laborers, are now covered by the rules.

On this Good Government remarks:

"If all the places of chiefs of division in the Department of Agriculture can best be filled by promotion from the large corps of trained experts, or occasionally—when necessary—by competitive examination, the same is presumptively true of all similar places in other departments. The fact is that no changes need be made in these places upon a change of Administration. The political opinions of chiefs of division are of no consequence, and are no qualification for office; these men are in the departments to do the public work in the same way, no matter what party is in power. In the War Department, during the Administration of President Harrison, there were no changes of chiefs of division, and during the present Administration there has been only one change. Of thirty-four chiefs in the Department of Agriculture, nine had served more than ten years; twenty were in the service prior to the present Administration; nine had served one year, but less than two years, and four less than one year. Ten of these chiefs were appointed through competitive examination under the civil service rules. These facts show that there is no real force in the argument that chiefs of division belong to the class of officers who must represent the policy of the ruling Administration."

The surprising thing about this application of business principles to an important Government office is that it should seem novel, and should so long have been resisted as a hazardous experiment. The chiefs of division of the War Department, as noted, are almost a permanent corps, while there is a large part of the work of the department done by officers, who are actually permanent employés, who cannot be dismissed except for misconduct. And in every civil office of every important branch of the National, State, or Municipal Governments where there is much work to be done, there have always been a certain number of persons retained through all the political changes. These steady and capable workers have been absolutely needed to get the work done. Yet it has been hard to persuade even some honest officials that a method so efficient that they were forced to follow it in some cases would give rise to inefficiency if followed in more cases, and would break down altogether if followed in all. Of course the chief obstacle to a common sense policy has been the greed of the politicians. This, however, must give way under the pressure of public opinion aroused by the constantly growing proof from experience.

THREE DECISIONS.

A decision of the Supreme Court of this State, made public on the 5th inst., directs attention to a curious disagreement of courts as to the status and powers of the combination known as the National Harrow Company. The suit at the close of which this decision was made was tried in Utica, and the court holds that all the license contracts of the company are valid. The company is a combination of some twenty manufacturers of spring-tooth harrows, and was the plaintiff in this case, the defendant being a firm in Michigan which had been associated with the combination by means of certain contract agreements and licenses. It undertook to disregard the terms of the agreements. The court decides in favor of the company and assesses heavy damages on account of sales of harrows by the defendant in violation of the terms of the contract.

In 1891 this company was operating under a New-York charter, the several manufacturers having pooled their patents and bound themselves to sell harrows only as agents and licensees of the central organization. Prices were fixed by the central authority. One of the manufacturing concerns which had entered the combination sought to get out of it and to do business independently. The quarrel was taken to the courts, and the case was tried before Judge Walter Lloyd Smith of the Supreme Court of this State, the combination asking that the contract agreements should be pronounced valid and should be enforced, and the defendant asserting that they were not valid and could not lawfully be enforced. Judge Smith decided in favor of the seceding concern. "Unless," said he, "the policy of the common law has so far changed as to authorize any monopoly for the restraint of trade, this combination must clearly come within its condemnation. It is hard to conceive how a monopoly could be more firmly intrenched, or how competition could be more effectively strangled." The contracts, he declared, were clearly beyond the power of the combination as a legal entity, and for that reason it was not necessary to adjudge the corporation to be illegal in order that they might be annulled.

The company afterward relinquished its New-York charter and procured one in another State. Two or three months ago a similar case, in which it was the plaintiff, the defendant being a manufacturer of harrows in the West, came before Judge Baker of the United States District Court, whose decision was in favor of the defendant. We directed attention to it at the time because of its remarkable character. Judge Baker even took the ground that the combination was not entitled to the aid of the courts in prosecuting the defendant for infringement of the pooled patents.

Now comes this decision of the New-York Supreme Court at Utica, which is wholly in favor of the combination, and which appears to be opposed directly and sharply to the decision of the Supreme Court (Judge Smith) four years ago, and the recent decision of the United States District Court.

We presume that a final adjudication of the questions involved will eventually be obtained from the court of last resort, but until that settlement shall be reached these inharmonious decisions will stimulate discussion as to the attitude of judicial tribunals toward what are called combinations in restraint of trade.

PUBLIC OPINION AS TO CUBA.

It is a common observation that the people of this country seem to have little sympathy for the Cubans in their struggle against the grinding policy of Spain, whether the object of that struggle is independence or a reasonable measure of colonial autonomy. It would seem to be natural for the people of a free republic, believers in human rights and popular government, to feel a keen and sympathetic interest in the efforts of those who are striving to throw off an oppressive yoke and to assert their right to a controlling voice in the regulation of their own affairs.

Nobody in this country claims that the policy of Spain in the government of Cuba is either enlightened or just. Nobody denies that the people of that island have grievances that are intolerable. They are subject to a grinding taxation for purposes foreign to their welfare, and to industrial and commercial restrictions forced upon them to their detriment. With a rich domain, capable of sustaining a much larger population in comfort, the mass of them are kept in poverty by the effects of a foreign rule which they have come almost universally to detest. Spanish government in Cuba certainly does not derive any "just powers" from the "consent of the governed." The "ever-faithful isle" has lost all sense of fidelity to a "mother country" which acts toward it the part of a harsh and selfish stepmother, and there is a certain heroism in the desperate violence of the people against the abuse of superior power, hopeless as their struggle seems to be.

Why, then, is it that our people seem to look on almost with indifference, certainly with little show of active sympathy? It is our belief that this appearance of apathy is mainly due to the pestilent policy of the political jingoes of the country, who would help the Cubans only to rob them. They would gladly embroil our Government with Spain and interpose in behalf of Cuba, but only with a view to annexation—to seizing the island for the purpose of exploiting its resources, as they sought so eagerly to seize the Hawaiian Islands in the Pacific. Any show of popular sympathy would be used to promote this scheme.

The mass of the intelligent people of this country do not desire any such acquisitions, or any such colonial policy as they would involve. They are opposed to acquiring territory occupied by alien people beyond our shores, which would entangle us in alliances with or against foreign nations in the regulation of the affairs of the world. Our system is not adapted to it, and we have enough to do in developing our own proper domain on the lines of popular self-government.

Nor is there any reason to believe that annexation would be in accordance with the desires of the Cubans themselves, but that would make no difference with the jingoes. They would use popular sympathy and Government intervention in behalf of Cuba, if they could bring it about, not to enable the people of the island to rule themselves, but to get the power to rule them and to profit at their expense. Our people may doubt the capacity of the people of Cuba to govern themselves, though they can hardly doubt their ability to do it better than they are governed by Spain, but they have no desire to see our Government undertake the task, with its possible consequences. No doubt they would be glad if the Cubans could achieve and maintain independence in accordance with the aspirations of their best men, or they would rejoice to see them secure a degree of local autonomy that would make them prosperous and content, under a beneficent policy of protection from Spain, if that were attainable, but they will remain unsympathetic so long as any show of active interest is liable to be seized upon to commit the country to an aggressive intervention with a view to seizing Cuba from the Cubans as well as from the Spaniards.

DISEASE IN SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

We referred, on the 25th ult., to the closing of Grammar School No. 89, at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Lenox Avenue, where the studies of more than 2,000 children were interrupted and they were excluded from the school building for several days, owing to illness in the janitor's family. This family occupies rooms in the school building, and the janitor's little son—a pupil in the primary department—became ill with diphtheria. It was necessary to close the school for the protection of those who attended it.

Another case of the same kind is now reported. Grammar School No. 20, in Chrystie Street, was closed on Thursday last, and more than 2,000 pupils were taken from their studies, because of a case of scarlet fever in the janitor's family. This family also lives in the school building, and as the apartments which the janitor occupies are on the ground floor, adjoining the playgrounds, it is possible that a considerable number of the school children were exposed to infection before the sessions were discontinued, for the child who has the fever began to be ill early in the week, although the nature of the disease was not clearly ascertained until Thursday.

The folly of this practice of permitting janitors' families to live in school buildings is seen so plainly by all intelligent persons who give it a moment's thought that there is no room for argument about it. It is reported that the Board of Education is now inclined to admit the soundness of the Board of Health's opinions on this subject. Even if a few thousand dollars are saved every year by housing the janitors' families in the school buildings, this does not demonstrate the economy of a practice which not only requires great schools to be closed occasionally for several successive days, (there are said to have been seven such closings in the last twelve months,) but also may expose thousands of children to dangerous infection.

Contributions to the Conscience Fund.

Washington Letter to The Minneapolis Journal.

Several days ago a dainty little perfumed note was received at the Treasury Department from Minneapolis, stating that the writer had brought over from Paris a number of pairs of gloves for friends, upon which she had paid no duty, and that she had discovered that the tax would have been about $5, which was inclosed. A letter was received last week from Pleasant Lake, N. D., inclosing a ten-dollar bill wrapped in a piece of brown paper, upon which was written, "For the Conscience Fund," with no explanation as to how the Government had been defrauded of that amount.

A few years ago, a letter was received from an old farmer in Tennessee stating that he had distilled several barrels of whisky, without paying the tax, and, inclosing a check for $50. Of course, his signature was on the check, and he could easily have been identified, but on account of his having made restitution of the amount due the Internal Revenue Bureau, it was decided to let the matter drop. The money in most cases, however, is simply put in a plain envelope and addressed to the Treasury Department.

There is no doubt that much money is lost in this way through dishonest postal employes, who readily recognize such letter and know that they contain money. There would be no risk in taking it, as in the case of a registered or even an ordinary letter, as the sender would probably never know whether it had been received at the Treasury Department or not.

A good deal of money is sent to the Conscience Fund which does not properly belong to the Government. Sometimes a man swindles his neighbor, but does not care to acknowledge the fact, and eases his conscience by sending the money to the Treasury Department.

Animals in Laibach's Earthquake.

From The London Daily News.

An observer of animal life has collected (our Vienna correspondent says) a number of notes upon the behavior of animals during the recent earthquake at Laibach. A railway guard observed that some minutes before the first shock was felt his owl, chained to a tool-house, cried as if for help, and he was with it when the earthquake began. Some forest guards observed hares running, as if for their lives, up a hill before the first shock. Partridges flew a long distance. A gentleman who spent the night of Easter Sunday in a carriage saw the pigeons and hawks on a tower flying round it every time that a shock was near. Sparrows and redbreasts also fluttered about, and seemed to overcome their fear of men. The most excited of all were the horses. They trembled long before a shock occurred, and some fell on their knees and sides. The dogs howled the whole night. When a shock was near, their cries were so strange that they struck the ear as something not heard before.

Crop Expectations in Manitoba.

From The Montreal (Quebec) Witness.

The prospects for a fine yield of grain in Manitoba this season are splendid. The crops are further advanced by a couple of weeks than they ordinarily are by the first week of June, and the danger from early frosts is by so much diminished. It seems that the late frosts this Spring which did so much damage in Southwestern Ontario have only done good to Manitoba and the Northwest. If prices only continue high, the long-looked-for big reward for wheat growing in the Canadian Northwest will probably be realized this year, and next year there will be a great emigration to our fertile Northwest, especially if there is a prospect of tariff reform, which will remove the burden under which the Canadian farmers have been suffering.

Gov. Greenhalge's Soft White Hat.

From The Boston Traveler.

Gov. Greenhalge has changed the uniform of the Commander in Chief as far as the headgear is concerned. Except Gov. Butler, who always reviewed the troops in his full uniform of a Major General, all the Governors have dressed in black frock coat and tall silk hat for such occasions. At the Framingham camp Friday, Gov. Greenhalge appeared on horseback with a soft white hat, and, no doubt, felt more secure in it than he would have done in a silk tile as he galloped down the line of the Second Brigade.

Sites for a West Side Park.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Mayor Strong last week approved Assemblyman Halpin's bill to establish a public park on the west side of Ninth Avenue. In a few days a commission will be named to lay out such a park, and I hope this commission will look over the following sites: Plot of ground, Twentieth to Twenty-first Street, Tenth Avenue west to Eleventh Avenue; plot of ground, Twenty-ninth to Thirtieth Street, Ninth to Tenth Avenue; plot of ground Twenty-sixth to Twenty-seventh Street, Tenth to Eleventh Avenue.

A park situated near the river would be of greater advantage to the poor than one more centrally located. In the Summer time this park would be crowded with the children from the tenement houses. These children now play in the public streets. I suggest that the park be called Strong Park. L. G. DOANE, M. D.

352 West Twenty-eighth Street.

New-York, June 9, 1895.

GOOD TIMES FOR WESTERN FARMERS

Ex-Congressman Jones Says There Will Be a Big Demand in England for American Wheat.

Ex-Congressman Frank Jones of Portsmouth, N. H., has just returned from his seventeenth annual tour of England, and he looks as if the trip had agreed with him.

"I drove in a carriage through the English farming districts," he said yesterday, "and I found that a late frost had killed the crops there. The result will be to make a market in England for American wheat and grain which will bring good times to the Western farmers. As soon as they find the money coming in for their products they will stop worrying about free silver and will become advocates of sound money, so that the silver question will be no longer the political nightmare of this country."

Gov. Thornton of New-Mexico, who is also in the city, does not agree with ex-Congressman Jones.

"The Western crops have been blighted by hot winds and frosts," he said, "so that there will be no products for foreign markets. The silver question will not down, but must be fought out in the next Presidential campaign. In New-Mexico the demand for free silver is universal. Both parties are united on it."

Gov. Thornton said New-Mexico would apply next Winter for admission into the Union.

"New-Mexico has a population of 180,000," he said, "and is the third largest sheep-raising State in the country. It has heretofore been customary for our ranchmen to send their cattle to Nebraska and Kansas to be fattened, but a system of drainage has been devised in the Pecos Valley which will enable them to fatten their cattle at home, so that cattle that are now sold for $8 a head may be sold for $45 a head. There are a number of gold mines that have been recently discovered and they will be worked. Then we have found a species of plant indigenous to the soil which produces tannic acid, which may be cultivated, and, after being dried, sold for $80 a ton, and one acre of land will produce four tons net of the plant. An era of prosperity is about to open for New-Mexico, and we feel we are entitled to all the rights of Statehood."

Five Generations Under One Roof.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Five generations are represented by as many women, all living together under one roof at Juniper and Mifflin Streets. Mrs. Katherine Tremaine, the great-great-grandmother, is within a few years of the ripe old age of one hundred. The great-grandmother, Mrs. Fuller, is over seventy, and Mrs. Birmingham is past the half century mark, although she looks but little more than half that age. Her daughter is Mrs. Frank Gray, the proud mother of the new generation. The baby, Katherine Gray, is two weeks old, and is probably in greater danger of being "spoiled" than any other youngster in all this broad city. Very few little girls can boast the possession of three grandmammas. Of course, this little girl can't make this proud boast yet, but, judging from the healthy appearance of her great-great-grandmother, she will be able to do so for many years after she herself has attained the use of speech and reason.

Long Branch Cottages Filling.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 9.—During the last week the number of cottage arrivals at this place and vicinity far outnumbered any previous year for the first week in June. The greater part of the city people, who own cottages along the ocean front, are here at least two weeks earlier than usual.

The latest cottage arrivals along the shore here include C. W. Lyster, W. T. Sherman, and Robert McClay of New-York, at Norwood Park; J. B. Wilson, Frederick Taylor, L. H. Niles, L. Ranger, S. Ranger, I. M. Seligman, F. A. Potts, George F. Baker, New-York, at Monmouth Beach; Mark Hoyt, James Seligman, A. Lewishon, L. Lewishon, Mrs. Thomas R. Rutter, New-York, at Elberon; Gen. J. S. Clarkson and Leopold Wallace, New-York, at West End; Edward D. Adams, Col. John J. McCook, W. M. Alexander, Mrs. I. M. Neeser, C. B. Alexander, Solomon Loeb, New-York, Rumson Road, Seabright.

An Associated Press Paper Protests.

From The Sandusky (Ohio) Register, June 7.

The Associated Press of Illinois sent to yesterday morning's papers of that association the following:

LONDON, June 5.—There was much excitement in London and at the Foreign Office yesterday evening on the receipt of the official dispatches confirming the exclusive dispatches of the Associated Press from Constantinople announcing that the Turkish Government had refused to agree to the reforms in Armenia which were demanded by the representatives of Great Britain, France, and Russia.

The alleged statement that the news from Constantinople was exclusively sent to the Associated Press is a falsehood. The New-York Times, a copy of which is before us, contains as full a report of the alleged action of the Turkish Government, and as early as any Associated Press paper had it. Nothing is to be gained by that sort of lying. The general public know nothing about it and newspaper men are not so easily fooled.

New Counties in Pennsylvania.

From The Philadelphia Times.

The law creating the new county of Quay is general in its operation and provides an opportunity for similar movements in the future by removing restrictions that have heretofore made the organization of new counties very difficult. The list of sixty-seven counties in the State has had no addition since 1878, when Lackawanna was separated from Luzerne. The new act makes it possible for the Anthracite, Monongahela, and Grow County schemes to mature by the next session of the Legislature, and follow Quay on the record. Only the part of the district affected can vote on the question of division, and this is another advantage to schemers and speculators who may adopt the organization of new counties as a business enterprise. The dangers of the new law appear to outnumber its good intentions.

Honored by a Good Government Club.

WHITESTONE, L. I., June 9.—The Rev. James J. Moffitt, pastor of the Methodist Church, who is leading the crusade against liquor saloons in this village, was last night made the recipient of a silver-mounted blackthorn cane from the Good Government Club as a token of its appreciation of his services in this direction.

Since Dominie Moffitt began his crusade, three saloons have gone out of existence. The keeper of one, Timothy McCarthy, is in the Queens County Jail for violating the excise law; another is moving from the village, and the third has locked up his saloon and will take up another line of business. Mr. Moffitt says his work has only begun.

A Menagerie Man's Satire.

From The London Daily News.

Some time ago the proprietor of a traveling wild-beast menagerie well known in Italy quarreled with his wife, and the pair separated. The wife soon afterward went into business on her own account in the wild-beast line. Last week the husband's menagerie arrived in Bologna, and it was followed two days later by that of his wife. The husband was equal to the occasion. He had the walls of the town placarded with the following ambiguous announcement: "In consequence of the arrival of my wife in this town, my stock of wild beasts has been increased."

New Court for Pennsylvania.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Both houses of the Legislature have come to a substantial agreement upon a bill to establish a new court, to be known as the Superior Court. The purpose is to relieve the great pressure upon the Supreme Court, and it was very much needed. The court is to consist of seven Judges, instead of five, as originally proposed. This is a very desirable provision, as the court, so far as it goes, is to have powers practically equal to those of the Supreme Court, which is composed of seven Judges.

"Lincoln's Religious Character."

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., June 9.—The Rev. B. B. Tyler, D. D., of the Church of the Disciples, New-York, delivered an address at the Prohibition Park Auditorium this afternoon upon "The Religious Character of Abraham Lincoln," before an audience numbering about 500. Dr. Tyler said that Mr. Lincoln was a teetotaler and a model man, except that he had not taken a stand before the world as a Christian.

PRINCE BISMARCK CHEERED

He Delivers a Strong Agrarian Speech to His Callers.

GREETED WITH GREAT APPLAUSE

He Calls for Cheers for Emperor William, the Greatest of the Land Owners and Agriculturists.

FRIEDRICHSRUH, June 9.—The Bundler Landwertho visited Prince Bismarck this afternoon and presented an address to him. President von Ploetz, in presenting the address, delivered a fiery oration.

Prince Bismarck, in reply, delivered a long agrarian speech, which was often stormily applauded. He said that the commercial treaties of Germany must, in common honesty, be kept, but it was a case of Parliament eating humble pie when the Government whips went through the House a short time before the discussion of such an enormously important question. If he could have appeared in the Reichstag then and had been able to speak, Herren Bebel and Richter would have been taken for better men than himself. [Laughter.]

He strongly advised his Conservative colleagues to only elect Deputies who were thorough Agrarians, not men without an acre of land, and whose interests were solely in Berlin. He would never vote for a man who was desirous of becoming a Minister, [laughter,] nor whose wife wanted to go to Berlin to play a rôle in society. Such a man desires to remove all difficulty in the way of Court society, and becomes a streber; if he gets to be a Minister, he becomes a kleber. This remark evoked laughter, the Prince's hearers seeing the hit at Dr. von Boetticher.

Continuing, the Prince said the Agrarians should vote for men of their own flesh and blood to meet the present lawmakers, who were without an acre of land or an ear of corn, with the battle cry of "For our ears of corn and our acres," and to stand against the drones governing the Germans and producing nothing but laws. Each Minister, he declared, ought to be put on a farm and forced to subsist on the produce thereof. [Laughter.] Then farming would be better cared for.

In conclusion, the Prince called for cheers for "the Emperor, the greatest landowner and agriculturist in the empire."

THE NEW TURKISH MINISTRY.

Close of the Armenian Commission Which Investigated the Outrages.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 9.—Turkhan Pasha, President of the commission recently inquiring into the condition of the provinces, has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, vice Said Pasha, who, upon the resignation of the Ministry of Djevad Pasha, was made Grand Vizier. Said Pasha was installed in his new office Saturday with all the customary ceremony.

The Cabinet is now constituted as follows, there being only two changes in it: Grand Vizier—Said Pasha; Sheik-ul-Islam—Djemalledin Effendi; Minister of the Interior—Rifaat Pasha; Minister of War—Gen. Riza Pasha; Foreign Minister—Turkhan Pasha; Minister of Finance—Nazif Pasha.

The Imperial irade appointing Said Pasha dwells upon his fidelity to the Sultan, and expresses the belief that he will carry out the Sultan's ardent desire to see all of his subjects enjoy happiness and prosperity.

Rustem Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador to Great Britain, has telegraphed the Porte that the British Cabinet will meet Monday, and will consider Turkey's answer to the demands made by Great Britain, France, and Russia for a reform in the administration of Armenia. The French and Russian Cabinets will also consider the reply, which practically refused to accede to the proposals made by the three powers.

LONDON, June 9.—The English committee of the American Relief Fund has decided to remit £500 toward relieving the immediate vicissitudes of the refugees at Moush and Boulamk.

The Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has written a letter to the Treasurer of the committee saying that dispatches received from Mr. Shipley, the British delegate on the Armenian Commission, state that he has observed many cases of abject destitution. The fugitives from Sassoun, especially, require seeds and implements wherewith to till the fields.

The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Turkish Armenia, dated June 3, and sent via Kars, Russia, June 9. The dispatch says that the Armenian commission that was sitting at Moush closed on May 31, the European delegates telling the Turkish members that they could have nothing more to do with them. The final cause of the rupture was the refusal of the Turkish Commissioners to examine important witnesses, basing their refusal on purely farcical grounds.

The Daily News, commenting on the dispatch, will say that the attitude of the Turkish Commissioners has been invariably increasingly dishonest, and that their recourse to bribery and coercion was promoted and ratified by the highest authority in Constantinople.

Great Britain has appointed a Vice Consul for the vilayet of Bitlis. He will reside at Moush.

JAPANESE VICTORIES IN FORMOSA

All the Forts of the Country Now in the Possession of Japan.

LONDON, June 9.—A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio says that Admiral Viscount Kabayama, Governor of Formosa, reports, under date of June 5, that the Imperial Guards arranged to attack Keelung on June 3. They met with frequent resistance en route. The weather and the roads were abominable. The field pieces had to be carried by the men.

The enemy were repulsed at Zucho, with the loss of 100 killed. The Japanese loss was 18 killed and wounded.

On the 3d the Japanese advanced on Keelung, where all the forts were occupied by the enemy. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the Japanese strongly attacked the south and west forts, but were met by a concentrated and obstinate resistance. At 5 o'clock, however, the enemy were forced to withdraw, and they slowly retreated on to Tai-Peh. Great quantities of arms, ammunition, and provisions were taken by the Japanese.

Thirty persons were killed in the town of Keelung. All the forts are now in possession of the Japanese. Prisoners report that 6,000 troops under Gen. Chang, who was wounded, have fled to Tai-Peh. The Japanese vanguard is advancing.

The Telegraph will to-morrow publish a Shanghai dispatch saying it is almost certain that all persons connected with the English, French, and American Missions at Cheng-Fu have been massacred. The Chinese admit that telegrams have been stopped by Government orders. A French gunboat has gone to Wu Chang, on the Yang-ze-kiang, to inquire into the matter. Virtually the whole province of Canton is in a state of anarchy, the rival factions raiding each other.

SOCIALIST SPEECHES IN VIENNA.

Meetings of Workingmen Broken Up by the City Police.

VIENNA, June 9.—Ten thousand workingmen attempted to hold a meeting in the Prater at 8 o'clock this morning, but a great force of policemen, on horseback and on foot, prevented them. A large number of the crowd then went into two saloons on the Prater, where speeches were made.

Herr Engelbert Pernerstofer, a Radical member of the Reichsrath, and the Socialist leaders spoke against the Ministry's franchise scheme, and insisted upon the right of public assembly. The police made several attempts to silence the speakers, and finally arrested the leaders. The crowd then became greatly excited, and it was necessary for the police to fight their way out with their prisoners. The officers used their sabres freely.

A charge was then made on the crowd in the Praterstrasse, which was soon cleared. Later the mob gathered again and paraded the streets. It was feared that an attack might be made on the public buildings, and strong forces of police were detailed to guard the Ministerial offices and the Parliament House.

LANDED ON THE SHORES OF CUBA

An Expedition of Insurrectionists Which Left This Country Last Wednesday Now Safe on the Island.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 9.—It is now known that the expedition that left this country Wednesday night landed on the north of Cuba in the Province of Las Villas, near Sagua Lachico. The expedition was under the command of Gen. Roloff. Immediately upon landing they were joined by 2,000 insurgents, under command of Zayas. Castillo, and Reyes. Among the filibusters was a very prominent surgeon by the name of Valdes Dominguez, author of a book on the medical students who were assassinated in 1871. The party carried 500 pounds of dynamite.

It was rumored that fourteen Americans accompanied the expedition, and also an expert telegraph operator, civil engineer, and a powdermaker. The vessel that carried the expedition, though not a war ship, was prepared to show fight in case they were stopped by any Spanish gunboat. It was undoubtedly the best-equipped expedition that has left the States in the cause of Cuban liberty.

Gen. Gomez, reported killed by the Spanish newspapers, has invaded Camaguey at the head of 2,500 of the best-equipped men, where he was joined by 700 men, headed by a nephew of the Marquis of Santa Lucia. The invasion of Camaguey is considered of great advantage to the insurgents. The Province of Camaguey is guarded by the best Spanish forces. Martinez Campos, who was in Camaguey at the time of the invasion by Gomez, immediately left for Havana and called a meeting of the Reformists and Conservative Parties with the idea of a fusion. The home rule party, being ignored, has decided to disband, the object being to create bad blood or a race war—Cubans against Spaniards. Many young men of the best families of Cienfuegos, Santa Clara, and Remedios are joining the insurgents.

In official circles the death of Marti is denied. It is reported that the Cuban who deserted the insurgents stole Marti's correspondence and delivered the same to Gen. Safcedo. This is the foundation for thee report of Marti's death.

Gen. Sanguilly, who was arrested by the Spanish Government charged with being an accessory of the noted bandit, Manuel Garcia, in kidnapping, has been tried. The Government failed to convict him, and the probabilities are that he will be liberated shortly. It is rumored that another expedition has landed, consisting of three Generals, an American, a South American, and a Cuban.

Jero Buden, a prominent member of the home rule party, and a newspaper man, who left the Island of Cuba at the commencement of the revolution, have landed with an expedition of twenty-four men from Monte Cristo, Santo Domingo. Desertions from the Spanish army are reported daily, and much trouble is anticipated from the troops on account of the soldiers refusing to obey orders.

Woodward, a reporter for a New-York newspaper, reported killed by the Spanish papers, finding it impossible to get back from the insurgent lines, has joined the insurgents, and has been given command of a company under Maceo. The man killed is said to be a newspaper man named Aynton, who was trying to sell a dynamite machine to the insurgents, which he offered for $20,000. It is rumored in this city that Campos has liberated all political prisoners at Santiago. The Spanish papers fail to confirm the same.

TO PREVENT LANDINGS IN CUBA.

Merchant Vessels to be Used as Cruisers by the Spanish Navy.

MADRID, June 9.—The naval commander at Havana has been authorized to purchase merchant vessels to be used as cruisers to prevent the landing in Cuba of partisans of the insurgents.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., June 9.—It is reported that a party of Cubans left here this morning, while the town folks were wrapped in slumber, for Matanzas. They were well equipped with firearms and provisions. The steamer Orgarita is preparing to leave for Matanzas on Tuesday, and expects to carry quite a party. Capt. Dedington knows all the coves on the coasts, and feels sure of the success of the Orgarita's undertaking.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Ramon O. Williams, for nearly a quarter of a century Consul General of the United States at Havana, Cuba, is in the city. Mr. Williams's recall, it will be remembered, was said to have been asked by the Spanish officials at the beginning of the insurrection in Cuba, and he is now in this country on a sixty days' leave of absence. He said tonight that he expected to see the new Secretary of State before returning to Brooklyn, his home, but had nothing to say regarding the status of his case before the department.

THE GRAND PRIX DE PARIS.

Won Handily by Andree, an Outsider in the Betting.

PARIS, June 9.—The race for the Grand Prix de Paris, the French Derby, was run at Longchamps to-day, and was won by M. Edmond Blanc's bay filly Andrée.

The weather, which was splendid, tempted thousands of people to lunch at the course. All the popular river and rail routes to the track were crowded from early in the morning. The aristocrats did not start until noon or later, when they drove in carriages through the Bois de Boulogne. President Faure, accompanied by his wife and daughters and military household, left the Palace of the Elysée at 2:40 P. M., and arrived at the Hippodrome de Longchamps (the race course) at 3:10. The President's turn-out, with its gold-and-blue-liveried postilions, excited admiring exclamations as it passed along the Avenue des Champs Elysees, and, in fact, throughout the whole trip to the course. As the carriage was entering the gates, a slight accident occurred. The horse on the left of the pole stumbled and fell, the postilion falling beneath him. Neither man nor horse was hurt.

The appearance of President Faure and his party in the President's tribune was the signal for some cheering. It was noticed that Mr. Eustis, the American Ambassador, was in the President's tribune. Other Americans present were ex-Mayor Grant of New-York, George Munro and wife, Consul Morss, Creighton Webb, ex-attaché of the American Embassy at St. Petersburg; Countess Divonne, Princess Caraiffan-Chimay, née Ward; Count de Castellane and Countess de Castellane, née Gould; Princess Polinac, née Singer; Henry Ridgeway, Mrs. Homans, Miss Allen, Louis Lorillard, Clarence Mackay, and Countess Jacques Daragon, née Fisher.

During the afternoon the sky became a little overcast, and once or twice there were slight showers of rain. The air was very close. There were over 120,000 spectators present, a great number of whom were so engrossed in speculation on the Grand Prix that they had no time to devote to the three races of lesser importance which preceded it.

At 3:45 o'clock President Faure went to the paddock and inspected the horses that were to start in the Grand Prix, especially noticing M. de Saint-Alary's chestnut colt Omnium II., which was a big favorite, but which, as it later proved, did not prove a losing fund.

At about 4 o'clock the horses were given trial gallops, in which Vicomte d'Harcourt's chestnut colt Cherbourg, which took second money, showed well. The brown colt Rolfelet and the chestnut colt Arioviste, owned by Mr. Henry Ridgeway, an American, looked superb in their trials.

The sixteen starters were sent to the post shortly after 4 o'clock, and at 4:10 were sent away to a splendid start. Franco, Mougiron, Balta, and Le Justicier were first off, followed by the others, close up. Mougiron soon showed well in front, and at the Cascade was fully a hundred yards ahead of the others, but in the descent of the slope he was outrun by Le Justicier, which went to the front, followed by Omnium II., Le Sagittaire, Cherbourg, Rottelet, and Andrée, in the order named. As they entered the straight, Baron de Schickler's horses, Le Justicier and Le Sagittaire, were a little ahead of Cherbourg, one of them running on each side of the latter. Cherbourg, however, presently got the advantage, and it looked as though he was going to win, when Barlan, Andrée's jockey, rushed up, surprising Bridgeland, Cherbourg's jockey, and, coming on, won easily by two lengths. Cherbourg was second, two lengths in front of Le Sagittaire. Rottelet, which finished fourth, ran a grand race. The English horses, Kirkconnel and Solaro, were nowhere.

The victory of Andrée, an outsider in the betting, was received with disappointment and in silence. President Faure left the course soon after the race was run. The gate money amounted to 300,000f.

Bernstein Resisted Arrest.

Jacob Bernstein, twenty-eight years old, of 406 East Seventy-second Street, was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday morning suffering from a scalp wound which he received in a struggle with Policeman Gunson of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. Bernstein is the keeper of a saloon, and resisted arrest when Gunson attempted to take him into custody for violating the excise law. After his wounds were dressed Bernstein was held as a prisoner on a charge of resisting arrest.

A SURPRISE FOR GERMANY

The Franco-Russian Loan to China Upsets Calculations.

BERLIN FINANCIERS DISAPPOINTED

Strenuous Efforts Will Be Made to Secure for Them a Large Share of the Main Indemnity Loan That China Must Negotiate.

BERLIN, June 9.—The news of the Franco-Russian loan of $80,000,000 to China has proved to be a disagreeable surprise both to the Government and to the leaders in financial circles who had been relying upon official action to secure a large share of the Chinese loan for Germany. Immediately upon receipt of the news of the Russian coup the members of a German syndicate, of which the Royal Seehandlung is the head, communicated with the financial department of the Government upon the prospects of Germany's securing the main indemnity loan, which will amount to $150,000,000 or $200,000,000, and negotiations were also resumed by the syndicate with the London Rothschilds on the question of the co-operation of English bankers in the scheme.

The syndicate has received prompt assurance that the Government will intervene to obtain for Germany a share in such further financial arrangements as China may require, as the $80,000,000 now guaranteed by Russia covers only the indemnity to Japan for the surrender of the Liao Tung Peninsula. German financial houses are confident that China must have recourse to them to float the larger loan, which Russia could not guarantee nor French financiers supply without outside assistance. The German syndicate, with the approval of the Government, will therefore seek an arrangement with the English financial houses in the matter of the larger loan. In the meantime the political importance of the Franco-Russian arrangement is keenly felt, and it is probable that that loan will not be admitted into the German and English markets. That, at least, is the feeling of the syndicate, which includes in its membership the Bleichröders, the National Bank of Germany, Behren & Sons of Hamburg, von der Heydt and Co., the Dresden Bank, the Schaafhausen Bank Verein and other leading financial institutions.

Baron von Saurma-Jeltsch, formerly German Ambassador at Washington, and now representing the empire in Constantinople, lately has been in Berlin and received orders to enter upon his new duties without delay. Chancellor von Hohenlohe is keeping in touch with the Government at Vienna, in obedience to the Emperor's instructions, which point toward a cautious but independent policy, with a tendency rather hostile to English intervention in Turkey. The Chancellor has been approached by Russia upon the subject of a conference of Ambassadors in regard to the Turkish situation, but has not yet given any reply.

The North German Gazette, whose articles on the subject are in strong contrast to those of most of the other papers, which denounce the Porte, continues a mild defense of the Sultan. Referring to the demands made upon Turkey by the three powers, the Zeitung says the Porte seems to be earnestly doing all that it can to abate or counteract the religious hatreds which are disturbing the Turkish Empire, and the Christian powers ought certainly to give the Sultan credit for desiring peace within his realm, and not make demands with which he is unable to comply. The language of the Zeitung gives strength to the report that the Sultan is being supported by German and Austrian influences.

The Pesther Lloyd, whose editor, Dr. Max Falk, has a leading official position upon the Foreign Committee of the Hungarian Delegation, denounces the mad policy of the English Liberal Cabinet in reversing the traditional friendship of England toward Turkey to the advantage of Russia. Dr. Falk is now in Vienna with the Hungarian Delegation, and has the best possible chance of knowing the views of the Imperial Government, which his article undoubtedly expresses. The Pesther Lloyd in its issue of Friday calls upon Count Goluchowski to explicitly and emphatically declare his policy in order to prevent an outbreak of war, by announcing that the Triple Alliance, desiring to keep peace in the Balkan peninsula, will intervene to restore the normal relations between the Porte and the powers.

The Vossische Zeitung expresses the opinion that the situation was never at any time so critical as it is now, since the Russian armies are on a war footing. Constantinople,

The Aachen Court sat all last week in the trial of an action for libel brought against a journalist named Max Scharre and two others for defaming the characters of the monks of Marlaberg in accusing them of maltreating lunatics confined in their institution. The defendants succeeded in proving that the accused monks were mostly illiterate workingmen, and that they had resorted to the old methods of controlling their patients by torture, confining them in chains, beating them, and even exposing some of the inmates in a semi-nude state to the heat of intense fires.

The entire scandal arose from the case of a Scotch priest named Forbes, who went to the monks' asylum to be cured of intemperance. Forbes succeeded in getting away from the place, and immediately disclosed the practices of the monks and their attendants. The case was closed on Saturday by the acquittal of Scharre and his associates. The National Zeitung of Munich, The Allgemeine Zeitung, and other papers are clamoring for the prosecution of the monks, and public feeling against them is so strong that the police are obliged to protect them from mob violence.

Besides Baron von Stubenrauch, there are several other candidates for the vacant post of Chief of the Berlin police. Prominent among those mentioned is Herr von Kessler, Prefect of the Magdeburg police. Kessler is the candidate of Dr. von Koeller, Prussian Minister of the Interior, who is actively pushing his claims, and it is certain that if Dr. von Koeller succeeds in obtaining the appointment of a man to his liking at the head of the Berlin police, the city will be put into the most severe regulations permitted by the laws.

Richard Watson Gilder and Charles de Kay, United States Consul General here, are about to start for Vienna to attend the wedding of Miss Bronson, a niece of Mrs. Gilder, to an Italian army officer.

Lieut. Vreeland, naval attaché to the United States Embassy in Vienna, has arrived here on his way to Kiel, to be present at the opening of the Baltic-North Sea Canal.

The Würtemberg Staats-Anzeiger of Stuttgart prints a minutely detailed account of the storms which recently swept through Alsace, Baden, Würtemberg, Southern Bavaria, and the teritory along the Danube and Rhine valleys. The hail which accompanied the storms destroyed enormous tracts of vine and crops, and the Ammersee district is submerged, presenting the appearance of a vast inland sea. The bodies of thousands of animals, horses, cows, pigs, sheep, deer, &c., are strewn in every direction or are floating about on the surface of the water. It is as yet impossible to estimate the extent of the damage done, but it is enormous.

The Kink of Würtemberg has gone to Balingen, where, as the result of the overflowing of the Ribbach Eyach, 112 persons are known to have lost their lives. A large number of houses were destroyed and thousands of people are homeless. It is probable that a public fund will be opened for the relief of the sufferers.

The Colonial Society, presided over by Duke Johann Albrecht, held a meeting at Cassel yesterday and sent a memorial to Chancellor von Hohenlohe declaring that the interests of Germany require that the Government should earnestly and cordially respond to the friendly declarations of the people of the Transvaal, and that measures ought to be taken at once by Germany to promote friendly relations with the Boers and strengthen their independence. The speakers of the meeting were unanimous in denouncing the land greed of England and in dilating upon the necessity of giving the Transvaal free access to the sea.

The newspaper reports announcing that Freiherr von Berlepsch, Prussian Minister of Commerce, has resigned are untrue. There has not been at any time the slightest foundation for such a report.

The action of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar in appointing the pianist d'Albert as conductor of the Grand Opera over the head of the composer and conductor, Stavenhagen, was resented by the latter in the tendering of his resignation. The Grand Duke is now trying to heal the feud by making the positions of the two conductors equal.

Frau Wagner has engaged Frau Mottlo to sing Freya and Gutrun in the Nibelungen Ring in Baireuth in 1896, and has also engaged Miss MacIntyre for Sieglinde and Marie Brema for Fricka. The conducting will be done by Herren Richter and Mottlo.

ITALY'S NEW PARLIAMENT.

Order Will Be Maintained at the Opening of the Session To-day.

ROME, June 9.—Four hundred members of the new Chamber of Deputies will attend the opening of Parliament to-morrow. The Radicals and Socialists will absent themselves from the session.

Several battalions of troops have arrived to reinforce the garrison here. Order will be maintained at any cost.

The Great Floods at Balingen.

STUTTGART, June 9.—The King of Würtemberg has arrived at Balingen, the scene of the recent disatrous inundation, caused by the overflowing of its banks by the River Eyach. One hundred and twelve persons lost their lives in the flood. The Queen has given 3,000 marks for the relief of the sufferers.

Cardinal Gibbons at the Vatican.

ROME, June 9.—Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore and Cardinal Rampolla, Pontifical Secretary of State, had a conference at the Vatican Saturday night.

Thrown by an Alps Avalanche.

ROME, June 9.—An avalanche in the Alps threw fifteen French soldiers upon Italian territory. Six of the soldiers were seriously injured.

A Relapse for Mr. Gladstone.

LONDON, June 9.—Mr. Gladstone has suffered a slight relapse, due to his going out carriage riding prematurely.

MERRY MILES AT FLEETWOOD

Circuit Cracks Give a Sample of Their Quality on a Fast Track.

Even the Brooklyn horsemen found Fleetwood Park full of interest yesterday, and the local trotting turfites were out in full force to see the circuit fliers getting their regular work. The chilly wind of the early morning became a refreshing breeze under the magic touch of the hot sun, and by 10 o'clock the track was alive with speed.

Vice President Balz, Secretary Hedges, H. R. Murray, L. A. Burke, and other prominent members of the club were present, making final arrangements for the meeting which begins tomorrow and lasts till Friday. Among the out-of-town visitors were John E. Madden of Lexington, whose green trotter, Lila Turner, turned the track in 2:17¼ fast Friday; A. J. Hawes of Johnstown, Penn., owner of Celica B., and Harry Brooks, that are entered in the 2:33 trot; Frank W. Smith of Haverhill, Mass., who has such cracks as Paul, Judge Austin, Brunhilde, and Kitty R., and C. H. Moller of Brooklyn, whose chestnut gelding Fairport starts in the 2:27 trot on Thursday.

The horses that are to take part in the meeting monopolized the track during the greater part of the forenoon, but a few of the members managed to have a brush. F. P. Steinway drove Etta Wilkes, 2:25¾, and Bob Pinkerton, 2:30, at a good stiff road gait. Alexander Newburger had his gray pacer Fanny Echo hitched with H. S. M., owned by H. S. Mangles, and with the latter holding the reins they drew the two men to a road wagon, the last half in 1:15. Joshua Gregg came from Harlem with his fast pair, Clarence A., 2:24¼, and Ina, 2:25¾. The former was taken from the pole, and Isaac B. Fleming gave him some work to sulky. Clarence A. did a mile in 2:23½, going to the half in 1:11.

While these moderate exhibitions were in progress several of the trainers were sharpening up their steppers for the races they are to take up during the next four days. John Monaghan, who has charge of the stables, says that twelve carloads of horses arrived Saturday, and the total number of new-comers now quartered at Westwood is close to 200. Of these not over twenty were extended at any sort of a clip yesterday, but there was enough speed to keep the crowd still well along in the afternoon.

The fastest mile made by the trotter William Penn, and, according to report, he came close to his record of 2:12½. There was a variance in the testimony as to what the rapid-gaited little stallion actually did, some catching him in 2:14, while others declared that he went in 2:13½, last half in 1:07. Even the slower mark is much too fast for a horse that has to go a race on Wednesday. A more sensible mile was the one in 2:20 which young Scattergood gave Fat My Boy, a roan trotter entered in the 2:18 class on Thursday. He stepped from the six-furlong pole in 0:34, and finished strong.

C. N. Payne had that good campaigner, Falkland, out, and only asked him to work in 2:30. This is one of the most consistent performers in the Spring circuit so far, as he has made a clean sweep of the 2:24 trot at the four meetings in Baltimore and Philadelphia. Up at Point Breeze Falkland has not had to take a faster record than 2:20¼, but if the track is dry to-morrow he will doubtless have to get a mark in the Teens to capture the money from the big field entered against him here.

One of the best exhibitions yesterday was furnished by E. R. Bowne, who has a strong stable in training at Cheetah Farm, North Branch, N. J. He joins the circuit here with one of his pupils, the handsome little mare Nutshell, to whom he gave a record of 2:25¼ last year. Besides Nutshell he brought along the brown mare Zembia, owned by Lewis G. Tewksbury of this city, who gave $5,000 for her at auction about fifteen months ago. Mr. Tewksbury used Zembia on the road last season, but as she is still in her prime, he decided to give her another opportunity on the turf. He sent the smooth-going Almont mare to Mr. Bowne in the Winter, and had not seen her move up to yesterday. When she first appeared, ever body admired her superb condition, and later had a chance to see that she is faster than ever. The first mile in 2:25 was merely a pipe-opener, and then followed one in 2:18½, the last half of this in 1:07, and the last furlong carefully timed in 0:35. Having shown his fast pupil's ability to trot at a two-minute gait, Mr. Bowne gave her a third heat in 2:22, and ended by a fourth mile in 2:18. In the latter he sent Zembia to the half in 1:09¾, so that she came from there in 1:08¼, and again moved the last eighth at a lightining clip.

Mr. Tewksbury had Aubine, the mare that trotted to pole with Zembia in 2:13½, hitched to a road wagon. He asked Mr. Bowne to drive her a mile, and, after sending the old mare to the half in 1:11, he eased up, and she finished in 2:31. Later on when Zembia did her third heat, Mr. Tewksbury accompanied her with Aubine, and again the Maine-bred trotter stepped to the half in 1:11. She was in no shape to carry her brush, and dropped back to another mile in 2:31. Mart Demarest also went along in this heat with the big bay stallion National, bred by A. J. Darling, and he was only a half-second behind Zembia.

W. J. Andrews, who has Mascot, Whirligig, and four youngsters, owned by William Simpson, was busy getting his string shod, and did not exercise any of them. He is pleased with the three miles below 2:10 that Mascot paced on Friday, and expects to defeat Gil Curry in the special race, even though the latter has the advantage of a running mate. Fred M. Haight, who trains Gil Curry, is an experienced reinsman. When Ryland T. was earning a reputation as a "crank" trotter in 1891, it was Haight who got him going level at Springfield, Mass., and won a good race with the now famous gelding. In the match against Mascot, the gray pacer from Boston will be driven by Mme. Marantette.

In addition to the fliers that will battle for the purses at Fleetwood this week there is a string from Round Top Farm, Bernardsville, N. J. The horses are owned by Frederic P. Olcott and are in charge of David J. Culross, his regular trainer. All of them are to be sold at the track next Monday, except Alar, the stout, brown mare that made such a brilliant campaign in John A. Goldsmith's stable last season. Many of the lot are pacers, and Culross is giving them fast work to the half in order to show some speed to attract the bidders when the stock is offered. On Saturday he worked four of them in this way. Cute, a bay filly, of four years, with a record of 2:21¼, at three years, made three trips to the half-mile pole. The first was in 1:08, the second in 1:07½, and the third in 1:03. Culross expects to drive Cute in 2:01, when she is sold. Amelia, an older mare, with 2:21½ to her credit, paced her three halves in 1:05, 1:04¾, and 1:05. Mrs. Jo, a two-year-old, and June, four years old, both by Lord Eldon, covered the same distance in 1:05. Neither of them has a record, and Mrs. Jo stepped one-quarter in 0:31. Last Friday Alpha, a brown gelding, by Sorrento, trotted in 2:21½ to road cart, and repeated in 2:21¼, and the last quarter of the second heat in 0:33½.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Marquis V. Garroni of Italy is at the Everett.

—John K. Cowen of Baltimore is at the Waldorf.

—Nathaniel Wilson of Washington is at the Holland.

—Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown, N. Y., is at the Hoffman.

—Ex-Senator George Raines of Rochester is at the Grand Union.

—Ex-Senator John I. Gilbert of Malone, N. Y., is at the Fifth Avenue.

—J. T. Harahan, Vice President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, is at the St. James.

—Justice Alton B. Parker of the New-York Supreme Court and Stewart Shillito of Cincinnati are at the Cambridge.

The Latest Arrivals.

SS City of Columbia, Jenney, West Point, Va., with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Iroquois, Pennington, Jacksonville June 6, via Charleston, with mdse and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

PLANNING WITH MR. PLATT

Talk of Renominating the Republican State Ticket of 1893.

THE CONVENTION TO BE HELD EARLY

Mr. Aldridge's Trouble Because of Civil Service Rules—Russell Sage's Re-entry Into Politics.

It is believed that State Controller James A. Roberts of Buffalo has reconsidered his decision to withdraw from office next Fall, and that the entire Republican State ticket of 1893 will be renominated. This course was practically agreed upon yesterday at a conference of Republican leaders with ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt in his rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

There were present at the conference Chairman Charles W. Hackett of the Republican State Committee, State Engineer and Surveyor Campbell W. Adams of Utica, Congressman Benjamin B. Odell, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Central Committee; ex-Senator John I. Gilbert of Malone, and Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge. Secretary of State John Palmer was at the Grand Union Hotel, but was kept well informed of the conference, and at its close he hurried back to Albany.

The ticket which it is thought will be renominated will be:

Secretary of State—John Palmer of Albany.

State Controller—James A. Roberts of Buffalo.

State Treasurer—Addison B. Colvin of Glens Falls.

Attorney General—Theodore E. Hancock of Syracuse.

State Engineer and Surveyor—Campbell W. Adams of Utica.

Ex-Senator Platt's political strength through the State was discussed, with a view to fixing upon a date for the State Committee meeting. The publication of the names of the incorporators of the new State Club in this city has given Mr. Platt's friends a chill, for the list includes some of the wealthiest as well as most wily politicians in the party. Several present were of the opinion that a "snap" meeting should be called, so as to outwit Mr. Platt's opponents, but, on the other hand, it was argued that such action would show that Mr. Platt was frightened, and it would not do to betray fear so early in the fight. It was stated by several that Mr. Platt's weakest points were in Kings and Erie Counties, and that there was comparatively little opposition to him in other parts of the State. The upshot of the discussion was a decision to call the State Committee together in the latter part of July, and to hold the State Convention earlier than usual.

Superintendent Aldridge also conferred with Mr. Platt and his political colleagues on the question of his trouble with the State Civil Service Commission over his anti-civil service appointments. It was the general opinion that the easiest way to settle the controversy would be to appeal to the courts.

There was a good deal of talk among Republican politicians yesterday concerning Mayor Strong's probable selection for City Chamberlain to succeed Joseph O'Donohue. The general opinion seemed to be that either J. Harsen Rhoades or Henry C. Robinson would receive the appointment. Mr. Rhoades was Foreman of the Grand Jury that made presentment against the Tammany administration. Mr. Robinson ran against Controller Fitch for Congress and was defeated.

Several members of the committee appointed to arrange for the transportation and entertainment of the New-York State delegates to the Cleveland Convention of the National League of Republican Clubs were round the State League headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. Mayor George E. Green of Binghamton was one of these. He said 148 delegates would leave this city at 7 A. M. Tuesday, June 18, for Cleveland, and every one was pledged to vote for Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin for President of the National League. In his opinion, the convention would be one of the liveliest ever held, and questions belonging to the National Convention would be dragged in for discussion.

"The Western delegates," he said, "will undoubtedly make a determined effort to capture the convention for free silver, and the fight will be bitter, but I am certain the sound-money men will win it."

The sixteen Connecticut delegates to the convention will join the New-York delegation in this city.

The reappearance in Republican politics of Russell Sage, as an incorporator of the new State Club and an opponent of ex-Senator Platt, after a retirement from political activity of thirty-nine years, has created no little surprise in political as well as financial circles. Mr. Sage, after enjoying the Whig leadership of Rensselaer County, with two years of Congress and one or two minor offices thrown in, quit politics in 1856 and has since devoted himself exclusively to the art of money getting.

"He's just like a century plant," said a politician yesterday.

Mr. Sage himself explains his return to political life. He says he yielded to the solicitations of Mayor Strong, partly because he is a stockholder in Mayor Strong's bank, the Central National, and partly because he does not approve of Mr. Platt's position as Republican boss.

"I like Mr. Platt," said Mr. Sage, "and we have been good friends right along. He is a clever business man, but I do not think it is exactly right for any one man to be the boss of the Republican Party in the State, and neither do I think it advisable for any one man to be in a position to name the Assemblymen and the Senators in the various districts. I have no unkind words to say against Mr. Platt, but I am against the system which he apparently represents."

NOTES OF THE STEEPLECHASERS.

—Count de Béarn, who has always been an enthusiastic supporter of 'cross country sport in France, recently sold all his jumpers at auction. His stable was composed of many noted performers over the obstacles, including the four-year-old Bouchon, which brought the highest price of the sale, $7,900. The Count is the second prominent French horseman to leave the turf, for Camille Blanc sold his string of cracks a few weeks ago.

—It is likely that Philadelphia will have a steeplechase association of its own next year, as rumors to that effect are heard among the prominent horsemen of that city who own fliers between the flags. Those who are interested in the formation of the new organization are J. R. Valentine, S. D. Riddle, E. F. Beale, H. C. Groome, J. R. E. Roberts, C. E. Mather, and R. E. Strawbridge.

—One of the most exciting steeplechase finishes this season was the one Decoration Day at the Country Club of Brookline between J. M. Cross's Pride and the Brookline Hollow Stable's The Peer for the fifteen-hundred-dollar purse. The former won by a head in a furious drive, in 5:01, beating the track's record by six seconds. The distance was about two and a half miles.

—Louis Haight of Westchester sported silk for the first time this season at the Decoration Day races of the Country Club of Brookline's meeting at Clyde Park, Mass. He did not ride a winner, second on King of Norfolk being the best he could do. It was just a year ago at the same track that he met with an accident while piloting Playmate over the water jump.

—Count Castellane is one of the latest candidates for honors on the French turf, in which he intends to take an active part in the future. He is gradually forming a large stable of steeplechasers. The Count is also an expert 'cross country rider, and followed the hounds in this country last season previous to his marriage to Miss Gould.

—The defeat of William Hendrie's Royal Bob by C. W. Wadsworth's Foxford in the Red Coat Steeplechase at Hamilton, Canada, June 2, was a great surprise and disappointment to the Canadians. Mr. Wadsworth, who is a Genesee Valley (N. Y.) horseman, had the mount on Foxford, and rode him in grand style.

—There is some talk of the National Hunt Association holding a steeplechase meeting in the early Autumn. Several tracks have been suggested for the event, but the one most likely to be used is the Hempstead Farm course, near Hempstead, L. I., the scene of many an exciting 'cross country race.

—There is very little prospect of any races in this vicinity for the 'cross country horses before next Fall, when the National Steeplechase Association will give its Autumn meeting, for which the stake events will be announced before long.

—The bay gelding Ecarte, which won many a race between the flags, has been retired, his last appearance having been at the Morris Park Spring meeting. His owner will follow the hounds with him in the Fall.

—One of the fastest ponies 'cross country is the bay gelding Bullet, owned by H. M. Earle of Washington, D. C.

SUDDEN DEATH OF WM. MARSHALL

The Aged Brooklynite Was at the Supper Table When Stricken —His Career.

William Marshall, one of the most prominent men in Brooklyn, who had taken an active part in all the big events of that city, died at his home, 205 Clinton Avenue, while at the supper table with his wife and son at 6:30 o'clock last night. He had been in exceedingly good health up to yesterday, and then he was in good spirits. He was speaking to his wife when suddenly he clapped his hand to his heart, and, without speaking, died.

He was born in Belfast, Ireland, of Scotch and English parents in 1813. When he was still a boy his family came to this country and settled at Wilmington, Del., where they lived for ten years. They came to Brooklyn where William Marshall received a common school education, and subsequently secured employment in the cordage business with John Thursley, the grandfather of Emma Thursby, the singer. When he had fully mastered the business he became a partner with Lawrence Waterbury, under the firm name of L. Waterbury & Co., with a plant in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. The business grew to be the largest in the world.

Mr. Marshall continued in the business with Mr. Waterbury until 1888, when he retired from the firm. Since then he had taken an active interest in financial circles, and was at the time of his death a Director in the Mechanics' Bank, National City Bank, First National Bank, and was also a Director in the Williamsburg Fire Insurance Company, the Brookly

HAVE FAITH IN VALKYRIE

British Yachtsmen Think She Will Win the America's Cup.

DESIGNED FOR AMERICAN WEATHER

Yacht Racing Association Proposes to Tax Beam and Depth—Centreboards to be Measured When Down.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GLASGOW, May 29.—In its last issue The London Field, in remarking upon the completion of Valkyrie III., explains that all that can "be said about her is that she is painted white, American papers having already given all other particulars." American papers must feel pleased, but the pity is they are difficult to purchase here, otherwise a lot of rubbish might not have been written. The Field, as usual, has not committed itself by any absurd guessing. Since the cutter very closely resembles the suggestions I sent you, the explanation is, of course, that there has been some inspiration.

From the view your correspondent had of the Valkyrie, her forebody is more powerful than was expected, and her bow much fuller than the Britannia's. From her great overhang forward she will not require much bowsprit, and it seems more than likely that a very large foresail will make up for a limited jib. The cutter is designed for breezy weather, but, like the Britannia, to be fast in light winds as well. From the peculiar manner in which the copper is put on the lead keel and limited to its surface, it seems intended to enamel the planking, as was done with the Thistle, at New-York. The starting of the Ailsa's copper in her rough passage to the Mediterranean may have suggested to Mr. Watson the difficulty of keeping it smooth while crossing the Atlantic, and even in racing at New-York. Moreover, enamel can be easily and quickly renewed, when copper cannot. It is obvious light scantling is more likely to work in a large vessel than in a small one, and the gun-metal frames of the Valkyrie, if more rigid than steel, can hardly be free from some spring under the tremendous strain of her canvas, and perhaps ninety tons of lead in her keel. It is rumored that a large steam yacht will accompany the Valkyrie across the Atlantic, to be availed of in case anything goes wrong on the passage. But it is to be hoped that the steam yacht's lifeboats will not require to be launched.

Capt. Cranfield, who raced Valkyrie II., is First Captain of Valkyrie III., and Capt. Sycamore is Second Captain—not mate, as some supposed. In a chat with them they are very confident of victory, and make no doubt about the power of the new Valkyrie to carry canvas.

With Capt. Cranfield's personal appearance and style American yachtsmen will be quite familiar. Capt. Sycamore is a smaller and lighter man, with sharp features, a sharp look, frank and pleasant, and without the official manner of the Cranfields. Like the Cranfields, he hails from Brightling Sea, on the River Colne, in Essex. It will take all that both know to take charge of the Valkyrie, which would very soon take charge of any inexperienced man.

Valkyrie III. was launched shortly after midnight on the 27th, when she would make a "stern board" into the Clyde, creating a wholly different wave from the bow wave formed by our most recent build of yacht, and which has been greatly exercising our wits and critics at the matches on the Thames. What this bow wave means will have to be described later on.

The midnight launch of the Valkyrie was quite a yachting "situation," but, from the size of the cutter and its colossal surroundings, is quite unfitted for reproduction. Lord Dunraven's two charming daughters, Lady Muriel Wyndham and Lady Aileen, were there, and at that early hour had for a chaperon Mrs. John Henderson, wife of one of the builders' firm. Of course, Mr. G. L. Watson was there, and also Mr. John Henderson and a crowd of men to attend to the launching. Lady Aileen was the chosen High Priestess to christen the cutter, as she entered the water, the "Valkyrie." Of course, there were spontaneous benedictions, but the religious ceremony was avoided which attends the launching of our iron-clads.

Since one of the missions of the Valkyrie is to encourage friendly rivalry and mutual respect between two kindred nations, it might have been supposed that no fitter opportunity could occur for Christian benedictions, but these are reserved for battleships, whose hundred-ton guns may, unfortunately, carry death and disaster among human beings. The Valkyrie, when afloat, was towed away to a dock where she will have her mast shipped and be otherwise completed. She will then be towed to Gourlock Bay and have her canvas bent and stretched in the Clyde breezes, in preparation for meeting Fife's Ailsa at the end of June, and racing against her during the Clyde fortnight. Afterward Valkyrie will, under jury rig, cross the Atlantic, and the sight of her will more or less paralyze the yachting visitors at Bay Ridge.

Since, even under lower canvas, Ailsa is so crank that she cannot look at the Britannia in a breeze, there is no chance of her being selected as challenger for the America's Cup. On the Thames in a breeze Ailsa was as tender as Navahoe, which was so anxious "to turn turtle" in the Solent in 1893 that pottoos to prevent hysterics were in demand among the yachting ladies of the Isle of Wight. Last Summer the Vigilant did such a big cutter's work when racing against Britannia in the Solent that the Prince of Wales, who was on board, jumped up to see Vigilant upset. However, in the match between Vigilant and Britannia for the One Hundred Sovereigns, the Prince had a very bad upset himself. The Queen was witness of this race from Osborne, and in the strong breeze Vigilant was laying over so much that an attack of hysteria was anticipated. However, when Vigilant passed Osborne, with Britannia astern, and the 100 sovereigns of the Prince of Wales lost, her Majesty, it was said, had an attack of quite another kind.

While there is nothing new to relate over the Britannia-Ailsa matches in the New Thames and Royal Thames races, on the 17th and 18th, that in the Channel or ocean match of fifty miles between the Thames and Harwick on the 25th, lost its interest through Ailsa carrying away her bobstay shortly after the start. Ailsa has had so many accidents that her gear is evidently too light, a mistake Mr. Watson rarely makes. In light winds Ailsa may be better than Britannia, but Valkyrie may be better than both, which will save you the excitement of a couple of challengers arriving at New-York each ready to race in its own weather.

It is the fervent hope here that Valkyrie will bring back Indue in order to induce on our side the stir the arrival of our challengers at New-York has occasioned. The Clyde challenger Thistle was followed to New-York by some fifty Clyde yachting men, but although the new Valkyrie has been built in the Clyde, the Royal Squadron, the challenging club, has not a contingent of so many patriots.

In the new forty-raters, Isolde, by Fife, and the Caress, by Watson, we have possibly a closer test of the capabilities of the two designers. In the match of the 17th on the Thames, the Caress showed a decided superiority in the strong breeze. On the 18th the Isolde showed better than the Caress in light and variable winds, and in the race from the Thames to Harwick, on the 26th, light winds, the Isolde again showed her superiority. But this only leaves what Mr. Watson and our designers have always said, that it is beyond human skill to design a cutter or any vessel for every kind of weather. Undoubtedly this is true. At the same time a hard-weather vessel, as the Valkyrie undoubtedly is, can be transformed into a light-weather vessel by an extra spread of canvas. The converse cannot be said.

At the same time, since the new Valkyrie will prove a hard-weather vessel, Mr. Watson will take care that with plenty of canvas she will also be a fair-weather vessel, and, since your rules are easy on canvas, Mr. Watson foresees the advantage. In the case of the forty-rater Caress, which has shown herself to be a hard-weather cutter, she cannot be extra canvased to make her a light-weather cutter, since by our rules she would be above the forty-ton rating and disqualified. No doubt on your side of the Atlantic, the extra canvas would be adopted for soft winds, in which case the Isolde would find herself matched even in light winds.

Our Yacht Racing Association has under consideration the suggestions made by our yacht designers about some alteration of the measurement rule, which will modify the build becoming fashionable here among our smaller classes, especially. The advantage taken of relieving beam from taxation has led to the building of boats which quite eclipse the American skimming dish build, and which prognosticates capsizes and drowning accidents.

The designers have suggested a girth rule, which, of course, means measuring beam, as well as depth, and to prevent evasions insist that centreboards, whether loaded or not, shall be measured when altogether lowered. Of course, one immediate result will be cramming the biggest sort of hull into the smallest measurement, but since we have discovered through following the American model that deep hulls and big displacement are a mistake, there is no dread that speed will be lost through big displacement. At the same time, beam will be curtailed and hollow floors somewhat filled up, giving more accommodation below. This result has been hastened by the building of small racers intended to be raced without any other ballast than their crews, a class in which accidents were inevitable. The new formula, which, of course, is still under consideration, we give as published, and over which American designers may ponder.

A meeting of the Council of the Yacht Racing Association was held at the Langham Hotel, London, on the 25th. There were present Sir G. A. Leach, (in the chair,) Mr. G. E. Lake, Baron von Knoop, Major P. H. Hewitt, Mr. C. Newton Robinson, the Hon. G. C. Calville, Mr. Pert Donaldson, Mr. G. F. Flemmick, Mr. W. G. Jameson, Mr. F. B. Jameson, Col. Villiers Bagot, Mr. W. M. Dunnage, Mr. A. Manning, Col. Fitzroy Clayton, Mr. G. B. Thompson, Mr. W. Baden Powell, and Mr. Dixon Kemp. The Earl of Albemarle, Baron Barreto, and Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald were elected members.

On behalf of the Yacht Club de France the Count de Toqueville and M. Albert Arman de Caillavet attended the meeting to report on the proposal to alter the rating rule.

The council appointed two committees to confer with the yacht designers on the subject of the rating rule, and decided to adopt their proposals, after amending them as follows: 1. That the extreme depth of centreboards should be measured as set forth in the proposed rule in the agenda. 2. That the girth and other hull measurements shall in all cases be checked by the Yacht Racing Association measurers.

The proposed rule, as amended, is as follows: $\frac{L-|-B-|-.75G-|-.5\sqrt{SA}}{2}$ equals rating.

In this formula, L equals length on load-water line as now measured; B equals greatest beam, wherever found; G equals underwater girth of the vessel from load-water line to load-water line, taken at .6 of the load-water line from its fore end and measured along the actual outline of the vertical cross-section at that station. If the draught forward of that station exceeds the draught at that station, twice such excess to be added to G. In the case of centreboards, the extreme depth of the board, (when dropped to its full extent below the keel,) multiplied by 1.5, to be added to G. In taking these measurements, all hollows in the fore and aft underwater profile of the vessel and centreboards to be treated as filled up straight. Bulb or ballasted boards to be measured in the same way as fixed for fin keels. SA equals sail area as now measured.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., June 9.—Passed West—Steam yachts Anita, J. G. Cassatt; Linta, Walter Luttgen; Theresa, Gustavus Sidenberg, and Ruby. Schooner yacht Atlantic, Wilson Marshall. Sloop yachts Vision, Mark Hartley, and Eleanor, Alexander S. Williams. Cutter yacht Huron, Edward S. Hall.

Passed East—Steam yachts Fra Diavalo, E. S. Stokes; Stella, James H. Breslin; Lorna, William L. Stow. Schooners Emeline, Stephen W. Roach, and Cosette, Frederick L. Osgood. Schooner yacht Bianca, John MacRae. Sloop yacht Sasqua, Henry Andruss.

Yacht Priscilla, Fred E. Camp, left here for the westward and returned. Schooner yacht Neaera, H. K. McHarg, left for the eastward. Steam yacht Utopia, Edwin H. Bennett, came to anchor here from the eastward. At anchor off the Country Club—Steam yacht Halycon, Edward C. Potter.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 9.—Sloop yacht Vigilant came down from Bristol this morning, and rushed into the harbor before a northwesterly breeze like a race horse. Capt. Barr reported the Vigilant in the very best of condition, and he thought her speedier than ever.

Schooner yacht Sea Fox, Atlanson Tucker, also arrived, coming from the westward.

Other yachts at anchor to-night are: Steamer Shearwater, Commodore Morgan; schooner Fleetwing, J. De Lamar, and sloop Zigeuner, Max Agassiz.

GREENPORT, L. I., June 9.—Sailed from Deering's Harbor This Morning—Steam yacht Unquowa, New-York Yacht Club, Mr. Hall; bound west. Arrived at Greenport Harbor This Afternoon—Steam yacht Almy, New-York Yacht Club, Frederick Gallatin; will immediately proceed west.

At Anchor, Deering's Harbor—Steam yachts Kanapaha, W. L. Moore, and Clermont, A. Van Santvoord. Schooner yacht Cavalier, Jefferson Hogan.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., June 9.—Arrived—Steamers Unquowa, New-York Yacht Club, John H. Hall, from Hartford.

Sloop Gossoon, New-York Yacht Club, L. Vaughn Clark.

Sailed—Steamers Reverie, New-York Yacht Club, Frederick C. Browne; Calypso, Eastern Yacht Club; Viva, New-York Yacht Club, J. B. Herreshoff; Judy, New-York Yacht Club, George Watrous; launch Mysostis, New-York Yacht Club, Walton Ferguson.

Schooners Iroquois, New-York Yacht Club, Mr. Rouse; Brunhilde, New-York Yacht Club, Mr. McIntyre.

In port—Steamer Thyria, schooners Constellation and Her Royal Highness.

HORSES FOR THE SUBURBAN.

The Probable Starters in the Big Race on Saturday Next.

The event of the week in racing will, of course, be the running of the Suburban Handicap at the meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club on Saturday. Two days' racing will precede this at the Gravesend track of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, but these will be minor events compared with what will come on Saturday.

Book programmes for the Coney Island Club's meeting have been issued, and, as usual, the cards are cleverly arranged, so that all classes of horses will have a chance at the purses offered. Superintendent Frank Clark has the beautiful grounds of the club in perfect shape for the meeting. All who have attended the races there know what that means, for under the liberal policy which the club has always pursued the Sheepshead Bay track has always been the most attractive and popular of all the race courses in this vicinity. The clubhouse grounds have been enlarged to take in a part of the lawn, which has been heretofore opened to the general public, and a special effort has been made to enlist the attendance of the society people, who have always had a warm spot in their hearts for this club, which has always tried to elevate the sport. Landers's band will probably furnish music, as usual, and the catering has been intrusted to James Villepigue, who has always given perfect satisfaction both to members of the club and to the general public.

The Coney Island people have this year put out the most attractive advertising posters ever shown in connection with a race meeting. The feature is a reproduction of Henry Stull's painting of the dead heat between Domino and Dobbins in their match race. It is the best picture Mr. Stull has ever painted, and represents the horses running "head on" to the spectator.

It is not yet certain what horses will start in the Suburban, but the field will be made up from this lot:

Horse.	Weight.	Jockey.
Ramapo, 5	128	Griffin
Sir Walter, 5	125	Doggett
Domino, 4	123	Tarai
Hey Day, 4	123	Bergen
Rubicon, 4	119	Midgely
Lazzarone, 4	115	Murphy
Bassetlaw, 5	111	Hamilton
Declare, 4	108	J. Lamle
Candelabra, 3	105	
Gotham, 3	102	Lamle
Ed Kearney, 4	100	Penn
Song and Dance, 4	99	

*Doubtful starter.

The chances are that the race will be as sensational as any Suburban ever run, though Mr. Keene thinks that he is going to have as easy a thing of it with Domino as he did in winning the Brooklyn Handicap with Hornpipe. But John Hyland, who trains Ramapo, and Walter Rollins, who trains the Walter, do not believe anything of the kind, and they say that if Domino wins he will have to be a better horse than he ever was before in his life.

Baseball This Week.

This will be an interesting week in baseball circles. The New-Yorks and Chicagos play at the Polo Grounds to-day, while the Pittsburgs and Brooklyn will argue the point at Eeastern Park, Brooklyn. To-morrow the Pittsburgs will meet the New-Yorks at the Polo Grounds and the Chicagos will encounter the Brooklyns at Eastern Park. Wednesday the New-Yorks will confront the Clevelands at the Polo Grounds, while the Brooklyns will wrestle with St. Louis. The order will be reversed on Thursday, St. Louis tackling New-York and Cleveland going to Brooklyn. Friday the Clevelands will be back at the Polo Grounds and the Brooklyns will again have St. Louis for opponents. The week will be wound up Saturday by the New-Yorks crossing bats with Cincinnati, while the Brooklyns will have Louisville for a mark.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—All arrangements have been perfected for the big live pigeon shooting match between Capt. "Jack" Brewer, the noted crack shot, and "Phil" Duffy, the famous Brooklyn handler, which will be decided on the grounds of the Parkway Driving Club, at Parkville, to-day. The first bird from the trap will be started at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Capt. Brewer is in perfect trim, having had ten days' practice at Pine Brook for the match. Duffy has secured as wild a set of pigeons as it was possible for him to buy. The stakes are $250 a side, but several thousands of dollars have been wagered on the side. Brewer is to kill 95 out of 100 to win.

—The fifty-fourth athletic games of the New-York Athletic Club will be held at Travers Island on the Sound next Saturday, Jun 15. Admission will be by invitation only.

SUCCESSFUL RELAY RACE

New-York Times Contest Was Run Without a Hitch.

PLUCKY RIDING BY MANY CYCLERS

Green's Game Run of 150 Miles Attended by Many Mishaps—Henshaw Finished on a Boy's Wheel.

Words of praise came from every quarter yesterday on the very successful running of the second annual tri-State relay bicycle race promoted by The New-York Times. The undertaking was a big one, yet at no instant was there a false move. The arrangements made for the contest by the Hudson County Wheelmen were perfect, and success followed as a natural result.

So well planned was the schedule that the thousands of people who turned out to see the men speed along various points of the 150-mile course were not compelled to wait any length of time. The relay riders, in fact, were thoroughly up to date, and at the finish they had the satisfaction of knowing that a big slice had been chipped off The Times race record.

The crowds at the relay points were unexpectedly large, that at aristocratic Morristown being the biggest, as well as the most fashionable, at any of the intermediate stations. The scene of the finish here was particularly attractive. It took place in the street fronting the park, where were congregated under the majestic shade trees the interested spectators. It is pleasing to note that in the throng were many prominent society ladies, resplendent in tailor-made cycling suits.

Boonton, that famous old place to the north of Morristown, where they cast many tons of cannon balls during the Revolutionary days, turned out a large crowd, perhaps the most enthusiastic along the route. Here the spectators had a fine opportunity to see the racers at their best, for the course runs for nearly a mile straight at the foot of the hill on top of which perches the town.

Of course, there were the usual number of acidents incidental to road racing. Some of these were unavoidable, and all were unfortunate.

Voltair, the Pennsylvanian, had a piece of hard luck very early in the race, getting a bad fall in Jersey City. Fortunately, the injury was of such a nature as to only detain him a short time.

That plucky rider, Henshaw, who finished first in the third relay, won merited praise. He had three falls, in which he cut both knees badly and injured two bicycles so that they were unfit for further use. His third mount was a boy's wheel, far too small for him, yet on this he made a grand finish and won his relay. Henshaw looked as if he had been in a railroad accident when he drew up in front of the Wheatsheaf Hote, on the Rahway pike. For sheer pluck and gameness, his ride has not been equalled. He could scarcely walk when he started into the hotel to receive his rub-down.

F. J. Smith of the Bloomfield Cycling and Athletic Association won the relay finishing at Trenton in fine style. It was at first scheduled that Smith would ride to Woodlawn, and William Weller of Newark from Woodlawn to Trenton. Owing to a late change in assignments, an error was made at Trenton in announcing that Weller had won the fifth relay. Smith was the lucky winner at this point, while Weller had finished second after a plucky ride in fast time from the Wheatsheaf Hotel to Woodlawn.

Albert Green of the Greenwich Wheelmen, one of the men who started from Jersey City on Saturday morning to make the run of 150 miles to Riverton, made a marvelous run under adverse circumstances. His trouble began at the end of the second relay, at Morristown, where he was taken ill with cramps. For nearly an hour he had to rest, and the members of the cycle clubs there took the best of care of him. Hot-water bags were applied until Green was relieved of his pain, and then, although Dampman and Bolton had got a good lead on him, he started after them. He had a hard time of it even after this, as he got off the road two or three times, and had to be set straight by cyclists whom he met at intervals.

Several of these offered to pace him, but the task was too much for them, as after Green had got to going he was for "scorching" all the way to Riverton. In Princeton he took a short rest and had a rub-down by friends he happened to meet, and went on to Trenton without accident or special incident.

Trouble came again at Bordentown, where he punctured a tire and his wheel became useless. The only wheel he could get was a thirty-eight-pound machine belonging to Postmaster F. G. Wilson. With this he pluckily finished the run to Riverton, the members of the Bordentown Cycle Club pacing him as pilots over the course to the finish at Riverton, N. J. After riding about the town for a time, they found President Davis of the Riverton Athletic Association and Mr. Briggs, Chairman of the Racing Committee of the same association. These gentlemen opened the gates leading to the cycle race grounds, and by moonlight, on his thirty-eight-pound wheel, Green rode a half mile, unpaced, in 1:18 4-5, and thus he formally finished second relay, over very bad roads, in sickness and accidents. Green's ride was an extremely plucky one under the circumstances, and he is deserving of much credit for it. After finishing, he took the train to Philadelphia, where he remained over night, returning to this city yesterday. He reached Trenton at 6 P. M., and it took him 3 hours and 55 minutes to make the trip over the last relay, over very bad roads, with poor light, through a strange country, and on a heavy wheel that was not at all fitted for fast work over country roads.

WILL THERE BE RACES FOR "PROS."

Class B Men Said to be Working for a Cash Prize League.

The Class B cyclists continue to talk about Johnson's enforced retirement from league races, and the prediction is made that before many days there will be a professional class and professional contests.

It is declared on good authority that Chairman Gideon of the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board is not at all in sympathy with the Class B prize rule as it stands to-day and would like to see it modified so as to allow the men to sell their prizes. He so expressed himself before becoming a member of the Racing Board, and yet it is for the infraction of that very rule that the Chairman has "fired" John S. Johnson. The other B's are thought to be in complete sympathy with Johnson in his trouble, and the natural wish to go after the "stuff" at the right time has placed all the busy B's on the fence. They are all in this position and ready primed. Touch a match, and all would jump to the "Pro" side of the fence without a murmur.

The manufacturer is in a position to touch off the fireworks, and will do so, it seems, if not at the present time, before very long. After a talk with a number of the prominent trainers and managers, it was seen that the manufacturers are themselves banded together in a solid body, termed the Cycle Board of Trade, and as they employ the racing men, the latter are awaiting orders.

The American League of Racing Cyclists, which held an important meeting last week, includes all the most-noted men on the path. They are banded together for the good of the cause and for good-fellowship. Indications point to a conflict between the two organizations. One or the other will gain control in the end of the professional sport unless perchance an agreement has been consummated between the Racing Board and the Cycle Board of Trade. This seems very likely. Prominent men are working hard to bring about professionalism this season. The league cannot hope to make a move toward the control of this branch until the National Assembly meeting of next February. Chairman Gideon says the league will then adopt professional racing.

A prominent Class B man said yesterday that professional races will be run and that the committees appointed by the racing men at their meeting in Albany will decide after a consultation with the manufacturers and all others interested in regard to this matter.

WHAT THE B RACERS HAVE DONE

Figures Showing the Percentages of Events Won and Lost on the Circuit.

Last season an attempt was made to keep a table which would give the number of times that each Class B cyclist had defeated and been defeated by every other. This table was not accurate for a number of reasons. In the table found below are the percentages of the cracks figured on positions occupied at the finish in the open scratch races of the National Circuit. For every man that the rider has allowed to beat him over the tape a debit mark has been given, and for every contestant the rider has bested he has received a credit mark.

The table will be kept as nearly correct as possible and given at the end of each week. The scratch races only are figured, except where two or more men start from the scratch position in a handicap race. The value of all prizes in all contests is also figured in a second table.

Cabanne at the beginning of this week occupies a position which probably no other man will occupy this season, his percentage being 1,000. The tables are as follows:

Contestant.	Times Started.	Finished Ahead of.	No. Men Defeated by.	Percentage.
Cabanne	4	30	0	1,000
Maddox	4	21	9	.700
Steenson	2	15	12	.655
Helfert	2	8	9	.470
Baker, Conn.	4	13	17	.433
Carter	3	11	16	.407
Brown	4	11	17	.392
Sanger	1	3	6	.333
Miller	3	3	14	.176
Silvie	4	1	11	.083

	Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.	Values.
Cabanne	4	0	0	$475
Maddox	0	3	0	175
Helfert	1	0	1	165
Steenson	1	1	2	125
Baker	1	0	0	125
Brown	0	1	1	90
Gans	0	1	0	50
Silvie	0	0	1	50
Carter	0	0	1	20
Total				$1,275

The records of the circuit performers up to June 1 are:

By Murphy, at Waltham, May 30, mile competition, 2:01 4-5; former record, 2:04, by Bald at San José.

By Heggerty and Williams, (tandem,) Waltham, May 30, mile competition, standing start, 2:06 2-5.

By Dirnberger, Louisville, Ky., May 29, mile, (flying start,) paced, 1:45; former record, 1:47 3-5, same track, by Johnson.

By Dirnberger, Louisville, Ky., May 30, two miles, (flying start,) against time, paced, 3:51 4-5; former record, 3:54 3-5, by Johnson.

By F. H. Barnett of Lincoln, Neb., at Louisville, May 30, mile, unpaced, (flying start,) 2:07 1-5; ties world's record by Sanger.

By E. F. Leenert, at Buffalo, May 30, twenty-five-mile road, competition, 1:10:30, breaking 1:10:37.

Atalanta Wheelmen's Practice.

The Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark, N. J., who expect to participate in the 200-mile club run to Philadelphia and return on June 23, are getting a lot of practice. They are taking runs of from 30 to 100 miles each several times a week. The Atalantas don't do a great deal of racing or indulging in club runs, but when they undertake a thing it usually has about it the charm of novelty, and is well done. This proposed 200-mile run in one day, for instance, is something which no other club has attempted.

The Atalantas tried it last year, and, with five starters, had five finishers, and this year nearly a score of members declared their intention of trying it, and are preparing accordingly. It isn't to be a race—simply a little pleasure jaunt. The start will be made from the new clubhouse at 37 Rector Street at 12 o'clock Saturday night, June 22, and it is expected that Trenton will be reached by 4:30 o'clock Sunday morning. Arrangements have been made for the securing of a breakfast there at that hour. There will be several other stops made between there and Philadelphia, and on arriving at the latter place the Newarkers will be the guests of the Century Wheelmen, and have the use of their splendidly equipped rooms, to which they will be escorted by a number of the Century riders, who will go out from Philadelphia to meet them, and after a bath, a rub-down, a dinner, a rest, and probably an hour spent in other ways in Philadelphia, the start for home will be made. It is expected the wheelmen will reach Newark about 7 o'clock in the evening, or, in other words, make the round trip in eighteen hours, including all stops. On their return the Newarkers will be met near Elizabeth by a large party of their club associates and other wheelmen, and escorted to their Rector Street house.

Dampman Lion of the Day.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—F. M. Dampman of this city, the long-distance rider and manager of the Falcon team, that took part in the tri-State race on Saturday, has been the lion of the day among bicyclists here to-day. His wonderful record of 10 hours and 43 minutes for 150 miles is without an equal for the distance, and he finished as fresh as a daisy. To-day he has been feeling a trifle sore, but he was out and about, as usual, and took a spin through the principal streets of the city, everywhere receiving an ovation from the riders, who were out in force, as they are every pleasant Sunday.

Mr. Dampman was rather disappointed because his team did not win the State prize, but his men met with a series of misfortunes that could not be guarded against. As these are, however, apt to be the fate of road riders, he accepted defeat gracefully, finding consolation in the fact that he had at least made a record in his own race, beaten his competitors out of sight, and won one of the handsomest medals ever given for such a race.

Manhattan Beach Track Finished.

The many persons who contemplate attending the New-York Division race meet at the new Manhattan Beach track next Saturday will, no doubt, be pleased to learn that the last foot of cement covering was laid and rolled yesterday. A doubt had existed as to the ability of the contractors to complete the work in time for the meet. Cyclists who have viewed the path say that it is undoubtedly one of the best in this country. The grounds on the grounds are not yet finished, but in all probability will be ready before the day of the meet. Several trials of speed are likely to be made on the track early this week, so that the enthusiasts may possibly learn before Saturday just what sort of a racing ground Greater New-York has got.

Zimmerman's Challenge Conditions.

ASBURY PARK, June 9.—Arthur A. Zimmerman, the champion professional bicyclist, will refuse the offers made by the Canadian and Western bicycle clubs to put up a purse for a race between himself and John S. Johnson. Zimmerman insists that, in view of the fact that he is going to Australia in August, the race or races must be held next month at Asbury Park, near his business interests. The stakes must be $1,000 a side. Zimmerman does not confine his challenge to Johnson, but will race any cyclist in the world on a like basis. He prefers Johnson, however, because the latter has declared that he is the fastest rider in the world.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—The Liberty Wheelmen at their last meeting elected seventeen new members and decided to withdraw from the Metropolitan Associated Cycling Clubs and join the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, provided eleven other clubs declared their intention to organize. It was also decided that the club be incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York as a stock corporation. A special meeting for the election of delegates to the Long Island association will be held on the 17th inst.

—The practicability of the bicycle for special service in the army will be tested this week by an enlisted man from Fort Hamilton, who, starting to-day, will endeavor to make a fast trip between that point and Fort Sheridan, in Chicago. He will wear a regulation uniform, with leggins, carrying a cartridge box, belt, gun, &c. The test is made at the order of Gen. Miles, who has recently become a cyclist himself.

—The Concord Bicycle Club of Brooklyn has arranged the following schedule of runs for the month of June: 16th, Yonkers; 23d, Roslyn; 30th, Rockaway Beach. On the 24th a number of members will make a trip to Philadelphia and other places in Pennsylvania, lasting about a week. All runs start from the clubrooms, 193 Gold Street, Brooklyn.

—The Williamsburg Wheelmen will have a house-warming at their new clubhouse, at 273 Lorimer Street, near Conselyea, on Wednesday night. The house is a two-story and basement frame structure, and is now being attractively furnished. The club is a new one, but already has eighty members.

—About thirty members of the Essex Bicycle Club of Newark participated in the annual run to the home of D. R. Hellman, at Madison, on Saturday afternoon. The wheelmen assembled at Lincoln Park. Mr. Bellman's handsome home was reached at 6 P. M. The run home was made by moonlight.

—After carefully considering the suspicious change in the style of figures on Richt's entry blank for the Irvington-Millburn race, the managers of that race have decided to let the matter drop. Richt, therefore, gets first prize.

THIS WEEK'S TENNIS GAMES.

Middle States Championships Will Attract Strong Players.

The event of the week in tennis circles will be the Middle States championship tennis tourney on the Orange courts. The entries close with Stanley Ward, the club Secretary, 101 Franklin Street, New-York City, on Tuesday, June 11, and play will begin Wednesday, June 12. Larned will positively defend and probably retain his championship. In the field which will struggle for the honor of playing him, Howland, Millett, Stevens, and Fischer are the most prominent.

It is not known whether or not Parker will compete. Hobart can be counted out, and Chace, Foote, and Budlong will be tied up during the week by college examinations. The lesser lights will be Paret, Frazer, Bostwick of the metropolitan players, and such players as Griffin, S. Ward, H. Ward, George Miles, the Hayneses, Lyman, Runyon, and a host more from the Oranges and various suburban clubs. It is hoped that the ladies' singles and mixed doubles will fill, as Miss Atkinson and Miss Moore are in the singles. The champion, Miss Hellwig, will wisely remain out and not risk the chance of becoming stale so near the date for the Wissahickon tournament.

In the mixed doubles, Fischer and Miss Hellwig, Dr. Frazer and Miss Juliette Atkinson, and Paret and Miss K. Atkinson are already entered. If the necessary six entries are received, the players already named will make a brisk fight. Miss Moore will appear for the first time this season, and a chance will be given to see whether she has so fully recovered from her recent illness as to be a dangerous candidate for the championship.

The Brooklyn tenis players are much behind this year. Not a single tournament of any importance, except the Long Island Interscholastic contests, has been decided. The stronger players of the big clubs, such as Colwell, Frazer, and McMechan, spend more time than ever in outside contests, and the absence of the big players seems to have a bad effect on club tourneys. The Kings County Handicap was declared off on account of the small number of entries. Most of the club's good players will be in the Orange tourney this week, in the West Side's next week, and a big delegation will be sent to Wissahickon for the women's championship. This knocks out the tourney for the time, but it will doubtless be held later in the season, when there is less competition with the big open tournaments.

The Brooklyn Tennis Club's players will begin a handicap contest on the courts of Pulaski Street and Throop Avenue on Saturday, June 15. The contest will be played in two sections, the winners in each meeting in a grand final. The club will send some strong players to the Interclub League contests, should these be arranged this season.

The Interclub League is expected to arrange the tournament this week, but the differences among the players as to matters of detail may delay or possibly prevent any action. Some of the clubs are advocating a rule debarring from competition all those who have won league championships in the past, the idea being that younger players will rush into the breach. This is vigorously opposed by others, who think that no one will take the slightest interest in the contests if the experts are kept out. There are some who want a handicap, but no one can be found to assume the responsibility of adjusting the odds where there are so many players eligible, some with no tournament records at all.

The West Newton Neighborhood Club officially confirms the news that Prim, Mahoney, Larned, Chace, Hobart, and Hovey will compete. Wrenn cannot enter. Each contestant is scheduled to play one match against each of his rivals. The club has been making great preparations for the event. Stands have been erected to accommodate 2,000 spectators, and many of the best-known tennis people will be the guests of the Neighborhood Club for the week of the tournament. Harry L. Ayer deserves most of the credit for bringing over the Englishmen. It is thought that the English champion will come over again in August, in case he is beaten at West Newton, and try to capture the championships.

The New-Jersey State championship will be played on June 17 and following days, on the courts of the Hohokus Valley Tennis Club at Ridgewood, N. J. The championship cup is now held by Fred Jessup of the South Orange Field Club. Play will begin daily on the arrival of the 1:09 P. M. train from New-York. Players not residents of the State are debarred from competing. The entrance fee is $2, and entries will be received by D. C. Cox, Ridgewood, N. J., up to and on June 15. The Valley Club will give a dance on the evening of the day on which the final matches are played.

Heywood well known as a strong player of the Lenox Tennis Club, has been absent from his usual haunts for some time. It appears that he has been on a trip to the Maine tennis courts, and has landed a good prize, together with the imposing title of champion of the Maine Intercollegiate Tennis Association. He played for the Maine State College, the other colleges represented being Colby, Bates, and Bowdoin. Bowdoin usually gets the championship, but the New-Yorker landed it this time for his Alma Mater, defeating Pettigrew of Bates College in the finals on the Portland Athletic Club's courts by a score of 1—6, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4. Score another one for the graduates of the tennis kindergarten in Central Park.

The Nutley Field Club will give the Rutherford Tennis Club a chance for revenge on July 13. The Nutley Club was fortunate in having A. H. Larkin, an old Princeton man, as a member of the team which won the finals for them. Surprises are frequent for visitors to suburban clubs, as lots of the old-timers who have settled down to occasional playing on their own club courts show a knowledge of the game that is surprising to those of the present generation who are not familiar with ancient tennis history. The Staten Island Cricket Club has a large number of these old players, who now and then do great execution among the unwary.

The courts of the Irving Club at Fulton Street and Verona Place, Brooklyn, have been taken by two tennis clubs, the Winthrops and the Veronas. The second organization is a tenant of the first's, taking the courts at certain stated times during the week.

ROWING IN GOOD FORM.

The Harvard Crew Doing Hard Practice at New-London.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., June 9.—Interest in the Yale-Harvard rowing races does not show itself usually until the crews have got settled down to their work on the Thames. This is the case this year. Harvard has been here a week, and Yale came over last evening. The latter crew is nicely settled at Capt. "Late" Brown's and things are moving along smoothly, but the work in the boat has been practically nothing as yet, for the men have only had an hour or more in which to do any practicing, and that was on Saturday evening after they got to their quarters. Both Harvard crews and the Yale 'Varsity were on the river then, and while they were out for work they were also there for observation.

Capt. Bullard's crew has been on the river twice daily during the past week. The men admit that they have put in the time to their advantage, and those who saw them when they arrived and again witnessed their rowing Saturday are of the same opinion. They are a much lighter crew than Yale has sent, but the knowing ones declare that to be to the advantage of Harvard, for her crew more closely approaches the weight and form which is sought for in the selection of a strong crew.

The weather to-day has been almost perfect, a light north to east wind, and a moderately warm temperature, with a clear atmosphere, produced conditns that were exceedingly enjoyable. A number of the Yale crew came down to the city in the forenoon, but they did not remain long, and were off again in the launch as soon as they obtained New-York papers and whatever mail was awaiting them. In the afternoon they used the launch for a brief cruise about the harbor. Harvard followed much the same course, and spent the day quietly discussing the probabilities of the future. Yale was delighted over the result of the baseball contest yesterday, and the game was freely discussed.

Beginning to-morrow, Yale will settle down to the same sort of work Harvard has been doing for a week on the river. That will be a couple of hours, forenoon and evening, and, probably, longer rows than have been taken prior to a race in years past. Harvard seems to have become convinced that for a crew that is to row a four-mile contest long distances should be rowed to prepare for it. It is not known that Capt. Robert J. Cook takes a similar view of practice for a long race, but it is probable he will put the Yale crew over the full four-mile course as often as Harvard goes over it. But Yale has always rowed the full course prior to the 'Varsity contest oftener than has Harvard. So if Mr. Cook includes to increase the number of long rows this year, he will not be following an example that Harvard has set.

Coach Watson has been away from Red Top a couple of days, but he will be back again Monday. Mr. Cook is expected to remain with the crew to the end. The course will be flagged

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid, and will take chamberwork and waiting in private family; willing to go to the country; has three years' good city reference. Call, Monday, 201 West 16th St.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad can highly recommend her chambermaid, who is also willing to assist with other work; disengaged June 18. 7 East 69th St., Monday and Tuesday.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to place a Protestant girl as Chambermaid; can help with waiting; also sews well. Apply, on Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at 52 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady breaking up house wishes to place her chambermaid and seamstress, who has served her for eight years. S. H., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady would like a situation for her chambermaid and waitress whom she can recommend; disengaged June 15. Apply, for three days, at 109 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a colored girl to do light chamberwork and waiting; private family; city reference. 131 West 53d St.; janitor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl as chambermaid; willing and obliging; good city references. F. W., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or SEAMSTRESS.—As first-class chambermaid or seamstress in a good private family; understands her duties thoroughly; best references. 885 9th Av.; ring twice.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or wait on lady; best reference. 463 West 25th St., Hughes's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; best city reference. 241 West 23d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with children. Lozzero, 128 West 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; understands care of parlors; best city reference. B. B., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid with best city references; in city or country. 156 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; leaving on account of family going abroad. Can be seen at present employer's, 16 East 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman; first-class reference; country preferred. M., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—In small family; good reference. 331 Madison Av., corner 43d St.

Companions.

COMPANION, GOVERNESS, &c.—By a young lady, educated in Paris, France, in a good family, as a dame de compagnie, and besides teach French language, music, and singing. C. S., Box 209 Times.

COMPANION.—To accompany family to Europe as nurse or maid; no wages wanted; present employer can be seen. Call, 9 to 12, at 66 West 30th St.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS.—A lady wishes situations for a very good family cook; excellent manager; for waitress or waitress and chambermaid, and for a boy of sixteen to help in pantry and dining room and make himself generally useful. The Ariston, 55th St. and Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two girls together; one as good cook and first-class laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; good reference. 308 West 16th St., first floor.

COOK.—By Scotch Protestant as first-class cook in private family, where a kitchenmaid is kept; good references; disengaged June 12; leaving on account of family going abroad. A. B., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls, to go together; one as cook and to do plain washing; the other as waitress and to assist with chamberwork. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 121 East 18th St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls; one as good cook; other as waitress and chambermaid or laundress; five years' best city reference. 218 East 47th St., first floor; no cards.

COOK.—A lady desires a situation for good cook and laundress; disengaged about July 1. Present employer can be seen mornings, before 10, at 308 West 87th St.

COOK.—By young Frenchwoman as first-class cook; thorough in all branches; city or country; best city reference. Lizzie, Box 366 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Understands all kinds of cooking; excellent soups; good baker; best city reference from last employer; city or country. K., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls; one as cook and laundress; the other as chambermaid, or parlormaid; city or country. Present employer's, 57 West 46th St.; hours, 9 to 3.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of French and English cooking; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By German-American woman; good cook and baker; competent; best references; city or country. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 314 West 55th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has the best city references. Can be seen, for two days, at 315 West 35th St.; third floor.

COOK.—Lady wishes situation for a cook, (French,) with or without kitchenmaid; country; city references. Call, from 1 to 5 P. M., at 13 East 71st St.

COOK.—By first-class cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; best city references. 409 East 72d St., janitor's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman; best city reference from last employer; city or country. 210 East 28th St., one flight.

COOK.—By young woman; soups, meats; thorough baker; creams and jellies; coarse washing; first-class city references; city or country. 212 East 81st St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Three years' city reference; competent; city or country. 2,155 8th Av., Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as cook; will assist with washing; best of city reference. J. T., 426 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a Scotch girl as good cook; $25; excellent references. Mrs. Liddell, 107 4th St., Long Island City.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Can be seen Monday, at present employer's, 123 East 35th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Frenchwoman as cook in private family; understands well all kinds of cooking; first-class city references. 162 West 32d St.

COOK.—By a competent woman; take entire charge of kitchen; first-class city reference; city or country. P. R., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—As second cook in private family, with French chef; first-class city reference. M. M., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class colored cook in private family, to go to the country for the Summer; no washing. Present employer's, 220 Madison Av.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; good reference; in city. 153 West 26th St., care Mrs. Trey.

COOK.—By good French cook, speaking English, in a small family; good references. Adelaide, 222 West 35th St.

COOK.—By a French middle-aged woman as cook; willing to do plain washing for bachelors; references. Therese, 222 West 35th St.

COOK.—Competent, can work with or without kitchenmaid; personal city references. M. S., 805 6th Av.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; can furnish best city references. M. H., 105 West 17th St.

COOK.—By good plain cook; in private family; five years' city reference. Call, Monday, 120 East 51st St.

COOK.—By experienced German cook; understands her business; in country; private or institute; good references; no washing. 65 East 81st St.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; no objection to the country; good city reference. 160 West 33d St.

COOK.—First-class; city or country; by day or week; just disengaged; best personal reference. 145 East 32d St., two flights up.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as cook and laundress; city reference. 238 West 47th St. Flanigan.

COOK.—By first-class cook and waitress. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 109 West 57th St.

COOK.—By an excellent family cook; willing to assist with washing; city or country; reference. 208 East 63d St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a girl as cook and do coarse washing; best reference; take place for two weeks. 500 Madison Av.

COOK.—Lady wishes to find place for an excellent cook, whom she can recommend. Call, for two days, at 18 East 40th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best city reference. 424 3d Av.

COOK.—Until the 1st of July; best city references. Call, for two days, at 8 West 53d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a thrifty woman; fine worker; superior family cook; fine baker or practical laundress, or thorough rapid housecleaner; personal city references. Rodick, Box 369 Times, Up Town.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; wishes a few more customers; city or country; engagements by day, week, or take at home; neat sewer, perfect fitter; draping; patterns after McDowell system; $2 a day. Miss Perregaut-Diolf, 66 Prospect Place.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent French dressmaker; highly recommended; by day or week; private families; just disengaged; elegant style; terms moderate. French Dressmaker, 262 West 37th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By artistic dressmaker; first-class fitter; accustomed to fine trade; desires more engagements; private families; terms moderate; city, country; personal reference. E., 254 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—German; first-class; by day; would go to the country permanently; good fitter; do all kinds of fine sewing. B., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Will remain in town through Summer months; highest grade work done at reduced prices; unexceptionable reference; will go out or take work home. 14 West 65th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker in private families at $1.50 a day; references given. Miss M., 209 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; would work for $2 a day; highest references. Marie, Box 364 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; will go out in family for $1 per day; first-class reference. Dressmaker, care of Mrs. Schroeder, 334 8th Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an American young woman of refinement and ability as children's governess; English and music; experienced; entire charge taken; would travel. Miss S., 207 Patchen Av., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—By refined Parisienne, well educated, as nursery governess to grown-up children; highest references. Call, Monday morning, from 10 to 1, F. G., 139 West 12th St., present employer's.

GOVERNESS or MAID.—By a very well educated French-German as governess or maid in first-class family. M. B., French Protestant Episcopal Church, between 5th and 6th Avs., 224 St., basement.

GOVERNESS.—By an educated young lady as teacher, companion, or governess, or piano accompanist; is an accomplished reader. K. C. S., Fairview, N. J

NURSERY GOVERNESS, NURSE, MAID, or Seamstress.—By North-German woman; competent of teaching kindergarten, elementary branches; good needleworker; references. Kindergartnerin, Box 343 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, for general housework; city or country. 102 West 30th St.; ring three times.

HOUSEWORK.—By a widow to do housework; willing to do any kind of housework. 25 Bayard St., first floor.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; accustomed to travel; city or country; dressmaker and seamstress; no objections to going by the day or month in private family; best reference. Jeanne, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced lady's maid; understands dressmaking; good packer and traveler; has traveled abroad; seven years' excellent city reference. M. O., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady going to Europe desires a place for an excellent maid; good seamstress, packer, and hairdresser. Present employer's, the Florence, 105 East 18th St., Monday and Tuesday, before 1 P. M.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; first-class dressmaker and seamstress; accustomed to travel; good packer; best city references. M. S. Fort Washington, 175th St., care Mrs. J. H. Wright.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French maid; middle-aged person; dressmaker and hairdresser; accustomed to traveling; city or country; best references. Jeanne, Box 304 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; first-class traveling maid; excellent sailor, packer; speaks English, German, Italian fluently; thorough dressmaker; best references. Traveler, 209 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class traveling maid; excellent sailor, packer; speaks English, German, Italian fluently; thorough dressmaker; best references. Traveler, 200 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French lady's maid and seamstress, or as young lady's companion; best city reference. J. T., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID or CARE OF GROWING CHILD.—By active Protestant of middle age; good seamstress, packer, and traveler; several years' city references. M. S., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a competent French maid; good seamstress, packer, and traveler; city reference. A. B., care of Mrs. Lecrou, 230 East 40th St.

MAID.—A lady going abroad wants a situation for her maid, whom she can highly recommend. Apply, by letter, to 5 East 38th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Lady wishes situation for laundress; country. Call, on and after Monday, at 13 East 71st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as good laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork or waiting; will go to country for Summer. 514 Madison Av., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Swedish girl as laundress in a small private family; wages, $20; best references. A., care of Mrs. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; eight years' reference; good wages required; city or country. C., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress; Newport preferred; six years' Newport reference. M. S., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; in private family; best city reference; 117 East 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; excellent city references. M. D., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

A LADY WANTS POSITION FOR A RELIABLE young woman to care for growing children; willing to assist with chamberwork or waiting; five years' best reference. 514 Madison Av., present employer's.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Thoroughly experienced; one that can take entire charge; understands all bottle feeding; city or country; excellent references. 224 East 57th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable German infant's nurse; city or country; three years' references from last employed. Mrs. Stein, 177 East 73d St.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge of bottle baby; good experience with sickness among children and infants; city references. T. M. L., 231 West 16th St., third bell, west.

NURSE.—By a French Protestant; competent nurse; willing to assist with chamberwork; good sewer; willing and obliging; good city reference. Emilie, Box 342 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; full charge; mother's care; a nice home preferable to high wages; best city reference. J. J., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged Frenchwoman, lately landed, as nurse for growing children; obliging; good-tempered; good seamstress; references. Adele, 222 West 35th St.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to obtain situation for her nurse, whom she can conscientiously recommend in the care of infants. 713 Park Av., two days, from 10 to 3.

NURSE.—By an English Protestant; understands bottle babies and children; personal reference; city or country; good home preferred to high wages. Faithful, 106 West 42d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By American as nurse for growing children; would assist with up-stairs work or sewing; three years' reference. Present employer's, 7 West 70th St.

NURSE.—By a first-class nurse to take care of a baby or grown children; best city reference. Address, for two days, L. M. C., Box 253 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By middle-aged German Protestant woman as nurse and to do plain sewing; best city reference. 416 Madison Av.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced German nurse, seamstress; references. Ritter, 438 East 13th hSt.

NURSE or MAID.—Swiss; can teach French and German; for little children; good seamstress; best references. L. M., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE, CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a well-educated German in American private family; city or country. Jahnke, 240 East 33d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—A lady giving up housekeeping for the Summer desires to find situations for her waitress; also chambermaid and assistant laundress. Apply, for three days, at 115 East 38th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; in small private family; assist with chamberwork. 16 West 34th St., present employer's.

WAITRESS, &c.—By respectable girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid; best city references. 120 East 53d St.; ring Mrs. Sweeny's bell.

WAITRESS.—A lady would like a situation for a young girl as waitress and chambermaid, or chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen, until suited, at 75 Madison Av.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; thoroughly understands her business in every way; can carve; is neat; best references. W. W., 554 3d Av., Times Agency.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as professional trained waitress in a private family going to country. 15 West 47th St., present employer's, Monday, June 10.

WAITRESS and PARLORMAID.—By a young Norwegian as waitress and parlormaid; best city reference. 240 East 85th St.; ring second bell.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as waitress; in small private family; five years' best reference; willing to go to the country for the Summer. 514 Madison Av., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—By respectable Swedish girl as first-class waitress; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 140 East 43d St., first floor.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress and chambermaid; private family; city or country. 482 3d Av.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By English-woman; thoroughly experienced; small, first-class family. Annie, Box 326 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—A lady will recommend her waitress and chambermaid. Present employer's, 515 Madison Av.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress; very neat and capable; family breaking up; lady can be seen. Call, for two days, at 16 East 41st St.

WAITRESS.—Lady wishes to procure situation for her waitress, whom she can highly recommend. 5 East 62d St., Monday, between 9 and 11.

WAITRESS.—By an American girl as competent waitress, parlormaid, or chambermaid in private family; city references. H. C., Box 185 Times.

WAITRESS.—A lady leaving town desires to find a situation for a first-class waitress. Seen, between 10 and 12, at 5 East 43d St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; in private family; can fill butler's place; wages, $25. 15 West 47th St., former employer's.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; four years' best city reference from last place. K., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress, would assist with chamberwork. 108 West 76th St., Monday.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress; no objection to the city; good reference. 11 West 45th St., present employer's.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Miscellaneous.

COPYIST.—Lady wants copying to do at home. Edwards, 252 West 36th St., one flight, back.

LADY LEAVING CITY WISHES TO OBTAIN situation for young girl for chamberwork, sewing, or waiting. 22 East 78th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Good penman; willing to assist with office work. Exceptional, 152 6th Av.

TRAINED NURSE.—By a young lady as trained nurse to invalid; either surgical or medical case; best medical recommendations. 109 West 64th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man; trustworthy and reliable; good valet; has very good reference from first-class city families as to character and ability. J. C., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By first-class Swedish couple; both competent in all their duties; wife is first-class cook or housekeeper; both are willing and obliging; have five years' first-class city references from last place. A. A., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent French Protestant as first-class butler; has three years' good reference from last employer. D., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an Englishman; thoroughly competent; good city references; height, 5 feet 11 inches. H. M. H., 112 East 32d St.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss as butler; understands his duties in every respect; willing and obliging; two years' highest city references. H. A., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class middle-aged man; thoroughly understands his duties; disengaged on account of family going abroad. E. M., 25 East 60th St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—English, age, 32; thoroughly competent; disengaged June 15; best personal reference. Present employer's, 13 East 71st St., on and after Monday.

BUTLER.—First-class; in private family; understands his business thoroughly; leaving on account of family going to Europe. 1,054 3d Av., present employer's.

BUTLER.—English; can give best of city references; also two years' reference from last employer; will be highly recommended. B., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young man in private family; thoroughly understands care of dining room and silver; sober; first-class city reference; single. L. O., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young man in private family; thoroughly understands care of dining room and silver; first-class city reference; single; sober. L. O., 603 2d Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife; thoroughly understand their business; can have first-class city reference, also London reference. Oliver, 266 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—First-class; by French Protestant; tall, good valet; age 29; three years' best city reference from last employer. F., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By an English trained servant, lately landed; is willing and obliging; city or country; good reference. J. M., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent butler, in private family, by a young man of experience; good reference; country preferred; moderate wages. Butler, Box 190, Times.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a single man who thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; good personal reference. H., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By experienced man; city or country; first-class references. 33 West 51st St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—By an experienced young Swede; just disengaged on account of family going abroad; best of references. Johnson, 428 4th Av.

BUTLER.—Disengaged on 15th; long personal reference from present employer. Butler, 7 West 51st St.

BUTLER.—English; long and satisfactory personal references; no objection to camping or yachting. G. W. H., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and MAID.—By young French couple; good city reference. C. F., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; English; 32; competent waiter and valet; strictly temperate. 301 West 40th St., care of Lahey.

BUTLER.—By French Swiss; understands his duties; many years' good city references; city or country. A. R., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—In private family; neat appearance; sober, honest, and obliging; city reference. P. G., 31 East 47th St.

BUTLER.—A lady going to Europe will be glad to recommend her English butler; tall, smart appearance. L., 9 West 25th St.

BUTLER.—By a young Swiss; thoroughly competent; best city references. E. B., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Swiss man, who has over five years' best references; can be personally recommended. J. Fidele, 138 West 33d St.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman; a good man; city references. Butler, 129 3d Av., third floor.

BUTLER.—First-class; in a private family; sober, honest, and a good worker; first-class references; city or country. 411 4th Av. H. B.

BUTLER.—By a Protestant man; thoroughly competent, as will be seen by his references. G. H., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By thorough young Swede; just disengaged on account of family going abroad; best references. Johnson, 428 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; willing, obliging; good references. R., 108 4th Av., in store.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Gentleman giving up horses would like to get a place for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a first-class coachman and a good driver and handler of young horses; sober, honest, willing, and obliging. M. M., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going to Europe wants situation for his coachman; single; temperate; first-class groom; careful city and country driver; thoroughly experienced; understands gardening, milking; generally useful; can highly recommend. Brooks, 117 Chambers St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires place for his coachman; highly recommended as an experienced man with horses; stylish driver; twelve years' care and Brooklyn references; strictly sober and reliable; willing and obliging; single; aged 35. Charles, 230 West 51st St., stable.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent man; understands the care and management of a gentleman's establishment; first-class city reference; last employer can be seen. Coachman, care of J. B. Brewster, 5th Av., between 41st and 42d Sts.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman going traveling would like position for his coachman; can highly recommend him; honest, sober, willing, and obliging; first-class driver; thoroughly understands his business; seven years in my employ. T. B., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Present family going to Europe; lived two years in last place; previous place, twelve years; reliable city family driver; understands, well the care and management of first-class establishment; strictly sober; highly recommended. L., 360 Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—Family leaving for Europe would like to get situation for their coachman, having been in their employ for several years; can recommend him highly. Private Family, 145 West 73d St.

COACHMAN.—Wants first-class place with private family; would furnish fine team at low price; present employer going away, but can be seen this week. Private Coachman, 221 West 77th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; understands thoroughly care and management of private stable; experienced city driver; good appearance; sober and reliable; ten years' first-class reference. M. J., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—English; by first-class single man of long experience; thoroughly honest, sober, willing, and obliging; highest city references; town or country. C., 249 West 49th St., care Mrs. Cunningham.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes a situation for thoroughly competent coachman, who has lived with him for eight years; very best personal references. Call, Monday, at 48 West 51st St., present employer's.

COACHMAN — BUTLER. — A gentleman going abroad wants position for his coachman and butler. J. Fred Pierson, 24 West 34th St., or 29 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—First-class; strictly temperate; useful, obliging, and polite; nine years' reference from one family; city or country. Spring, 125 West 49th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wants a position for his coachman for the Summer; thoroughly competent; sober, honest, obliging, and hardworking. T. F., Post Office Box 1,727.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced in all branches; strictly temperate, honest, and obliging. Lassie, 810 2d Av., second floor, front, for two days.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman in a private family; thirteen years' reference and employer can be seen; will be found willing and obliging. Hastings, 47 East 52d St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Age, 26; thoroughly understands his business; 3 years' good city references; disengaged through family going abroad. J. C., 304 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for thoroughly competent coachman; has lived with him eight years; best personal reference. Lawrence, 101 East 60th St., McDonald's stable.

COACHMAN.—Married; understands his business thoroughly; sober, honest, willing, trustworthy; first-class personal reference from last employer, disposing of horses. Maurice, 200 West 77th St.

COACHMAN.—Colored; married; understanding business thoroughly; unexcelled recommendations; temperate, respectful, willing; moderate expectations. Trustworthy, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands horses and carriages; best of personal reference from last employer; sober, obliging; city or county. J. D., 15 East 30th St.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; single; age, 32; height, 5 feet 7 inches; weight, 150 pounds; first-class city references as to honesty, sobriety, and capability. D. G., 250 West 38th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; 28; unexceptionable recommendations; understands his business; respectful, trustworthy; ten years' experience. P. M., 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; has first-class references for honesty, sobriety; willing and obliging; first-rate city driver. 50 East 62d St.

COACHMAN.—Competent in every respect; sober, honest, and willing worker; good reference from last employer, who can be seen. E. R., 211 East 40th St.

COACHMAN.—Lady wants to secure situation for her coachman, whom she can highly recommend in every respect. Quinn, 244 East 30th St.

COACHMAN.—Swede; age, 24; first-class references. Akerstrom, 312 West 33th St.

THE "SHORT-AD," CORNER.

A Proud Old Man at Commencement.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

Hitch up the ox-team, Johnny, an' drive 'em to the gate;
For me an' yer mother's goin' to see Moll graduate;
An' Jenny's a-bakin' biscuits, an' Sally's a-slicin' ham;
An' I'm jest so proud o' Molly that I don't know where I am!

Yer mother raised the chickens that bought her books; an' sweet
To me was the daily labor in the Summer's burnin' heat,
When I thought of her bright eyes beamin', an' said to myself: "I'll state
Thar ain't no gal in the country so fitten to graduate!"

So I plowed in the Summer sunshine, an' worked in the Winter's cold;
An' I've bought her the finest dresses that ever the store-men sold;
An' I'll see her there, with her bright, sweet eyes, like stars in the twilight late;
An' maybe there'll be some tears in mine when I see her graduate!

I never was much on larnin'—for my means was mighty small;
But I reckon when Molly comes back home she'll know enough for us all;
An' thar ain't a gal in Georgy, though you hunt for 'em soon an' late,
That'll look as sweet as Molly when she comes to graduate!

Keep Your Beacon Burning.

From The Hotel Mail.

There was once a farmer who sought to plow without a yoke of oxen or team of horses. He said he knew he could do it. In making the effort he burst a bloodvessel—the pirate ship of the brain—and had a large agricultural funeral.

I am reminded of this foolish fellow by the action of certain hotel proprietors who try to get along without advertising, especially in the dull season. That is the time when advertising should be most abundant and continuous. You have got to let the public know you are alive and doing business in these days of many hotels and razor competition. The public will not take a lantern, hire a guide, and go about looking for you. Keep your beacon brightly burning as if on top of a high hill.

Theatrical Jargon.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"I hear your last tour was not much of a success?"

"No," sadly replied Mr. Barnes Tormer, the eminent tragedian, "the weather was so hot that it was a regular frost."

A Puzzle.

From The Boston Transcript.

Teacher—This is 1895. Now, if your sister was born in 1868, how old would you say she is?

Johnny—Twenty-eight.

Teacher—But how could that be?

Johnny—That's what puzzles me.

In a Desperate Strait.

From Harper's Bazar.

"Deah me," said Chapple. "I weahly don't know what to do. The Michaux Club is to have a run ahfter 8 o'clock to-night, and I don't know how the deuce I'll look on a bicycle in a dwess suit."

His Limitations.

From The Somerville Journal.

The Postmaster General is a pretty big man, but even he can't get a discount at the Post Office when he is buying a postage stamp.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Lady giving up her horses for the Summer months wishes situation for her coachman, whom she can highly recommend; thoroughly competent and sober young man; willing and obliging; first-class city and country driver; best references from present and former employers, who will gladly see any one. Ch. Ahlstrom, 465 4th Av., fourth floor.

COACHMAN.—By a competent, reliable man; married; no children; understands the proper care of fast horses, carriages, lawn, walks, and can keep place in good order; wife as first-class chambermaid or waitress; first-class reference. W. M., 37 Sands St., Brooklyn, care of E. A. Foster.

COACHMAN.—By a young man of good habits as coachman or groom; will make himself generally useful; is willing and obliging; first-class reference from his last place. 133 West 33d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; eight years' personal city reference; honest, sober, willing, obliging. J. C., 30 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; 29; no children; rider and driver; present and last employers can be seen; country preferred. James Dooley, 213 East 56th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By an Englishman, married; no family; twenty years' experience; understands flowers, vegetables, lawns, and greenhouses; can take full charge of gentleman's country place; good references. Florist, 259 West 12th St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—Understanding duties thoroughly; several years' city experience; highest testimonials; country preferred; trustworthy. Healey, 1,620 Broadway.

GROOM.—By a young man as groom, stableman, or hotel porter; A1 references. T. C., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—English; aged 26; height, 5 feet 9½ inches; thoroughly understands his duties; good references; left last place on account of family going abroad. H. H. M., 157 East 35th St.

SECOND MAN.—By a first-class Swiss man as second man or single handed; wages, $40; well recommended; six years' references. W., Box 5, 1,242 Broadway.

SECOND MAN and VALET.—By a young man; thoroughly competent; first-class city personal references. J. B., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—English; age, 21; first-class city personal reference; thoroughly competent. Frank, Box 310 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man; 23; as second houseman; is also stylish groom. Francis, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Englishman; good waiter; six years' references. Second Man, 129 3d Av., third floor.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man, French, as second man or useful man in private family; references. C. L., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By an active, intelligent German-American as useful man around private residence, hotel, or business house; city or country; willing and capable to do any kind of work; good packer, marker, &c.; seen at present employer's. 223 Degraw St., Brooklyn.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young Swede as useful man on gentleman's country place; understands care of horses and cows; best reference from last place. P. G., 554 3d Av., Times Agency.

USEFUL MAN and COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands horses, driving, care garden, lawn; can milk; best references. M. M., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—English; age, 26; married; on gentleman's place; understands gardening and everything attached to such place; good reference. Burgess, 319 East 58th St.

USEFUL MAN.—Gentleman wishes to secure a place for colored man to take care of offices or house, or as hallboy or porter, or generally useful; city or country. W. H., 43 West 34th St.

USEFUL MAN.—By young Swede on gentleman's place; care of horse, cow, and garden; best of references. P. G., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By young Swede; 20; understands care of horses and cows. C. P., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—Married; to work in stable; understands all branches of stablework. Lassie, 810 2d Av., second floor, front.

USEFUL MAN.—German; 22; in city or country; references from last employer. Peter, Box 391 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—On gentleman's country place; by young man; 30; well up in care of horses and carriages. H. C., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

Valets.

VALET or TRAVELING SERVANT.—Speaks four languages fluently; willing to accompany a gentleman or family going to Europe; wages no object; first-class city reference. M. O., 206 West 36th St.

VALET, BUTLER, or STEWARD.—On yacht; first-class references to fill all positions; four years with last employer; English and American references. W., 1,227 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

ACCOUNTANT—MANAGER.—Age, 33 years; formerly a member of a well-known firm of public accountants; moderate salary; competent to devise money and labor saving systems for any class of business, and is prepared to furnish highest references. Veritas, Post Office Box 2,071.

ATTENDANT, VALET, SECRETARY, READER to Invalid Gentleman.—By young Englishman of good address and education; excellent references. A., 21 East 21st St.

CARPENTER.—Middle-aged; as caretaker; reliable and temperate. Hammer, 122 East 88th St.

FARM HAND.—Willing and obliging; understands horses and cattle. Frank, Box 442 Summit, N. J.

HALL BOY.—By a young colored boy as hall boy or doctor's office; generally useful. E. Cornish, 345 West 36th St.

NURSE.—Young man would like to care for invalid gentleman; to go to the country or travel abroad; lately graduated. Graduate, 1,242 Broadway.

WANT SITUATION AT ANYTHING WHERE mechanical brains are needed; low wages no objection until ability is proved; highest reference given. Anxious, 976 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

11 WEST 34th ST., NEAR MANHATTAN Club.—Handsomely furnished parlor floor for physician or family; other rooms.

41 1st ST., 23 EAST.—Large, cool rooms; excellent table; good accommodation for table boarders at low rates.

50th ST., 26 WEST.—Cool large and small rooms, newly and handsomely furnished, with board; references.

68 EAST 56th ST.—Handsomely-furnished cool rooms and parlor; first-class table; references exchanged.

321 WEST 85th ST.—Overlooking Riverside Drive, private family; references.

Furnished Rooms.

27th ST., 5 EAST.—Desirable, cool, furnished rooms; baths; breakfast; one suite; moderate prices.

55th ST., 72 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with private bath, for one or two gentlemen; breakfast if desired; Summer prices.

FOR RENT.—Room, nicely furnished; running hot and cold water; gentlemen only. 56 West 50th St.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY?
Looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?
If so, send 5 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with
BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK
and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New-York at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 731, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 184 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., Ticket Offices foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts., in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 349 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. ILLUSTRATED HOMES, containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 340 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes;" can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

Don't Decide on Your Summer Tour before sending for Cook's American Tour Book, which can be had for the asking, all routes and resorts, 144 pages, 3 colored maps. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way.

CONNECTICUT.

PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES,
NEW-LONDON, CONN.
NOW OPEN.
"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."
A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season. Photographs and circulars in N. Y. at The Outlook, 13 Astor Pl. For terms and circulars address
Blanchard & Hager, New-London, Conn.

THE GEORGE AND COTTAGES,
BLACK ROCK BEACH, CONN.
Directly on and commanding a beautiful view of the Sound; send for circular containing views.
A SELECT AND HEALTHFUL RESORT.
1½ hours from New-York City.

B. Altman & Co.

Offer TO-DAY

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE DRESSES,

lined throughout with Taffeta Silk, with the new shaped extra full skirts,

$15.00, 22.00, 32.00.

Also,

LADIES' FINE COSTUMES,

REDUCED TO

$42.00, 58.00, 69.00.

18th St., 19th St., and Sixth Ave.

CHILDREN'S DAY OBSERVED

Churches of the City Held Special Services Yesterday.

FLOWERS MAKE LITTLE ONES HAPPY

Potted Plants Were Given to Them to Take Home and Tend Till the Next Anniversary — Addresses by Pastors.

In the various churches of this city yesterday was celebrated Children's Day, or the Feast of Flowers. The services attaching to the day consist of the offerings of flowers by the children, the singing of appropriate hymns, responsive readings of psalms, recitations of the poetry of the flowers by the children, and dialogues between the larger and smaller children representative of the various flowers.

For the first time since the introduction of this service into the ritual of the Methodist Church, Children's Day was observed yesterday in the schoolroom of the Madison Avenue Methodist Church, Sixtieth Street and Madison Avenue.

The little ones gathered together at 10:30 o'clock, and, after making their offerings of flowers, they went through the following programme:

Processional, "We Are Marching"; responsive reading, Psalm cili; address by one of the infant class, "The Voices of Nature"; song and chorus by the entire school, "The Heavenly Voice"; responsive reading by the infant and adult classes; recitation by one of the infant class, "The Dandelion"; dialogue between the mignonette, the lily, and the rose; chorus by the school, "Behold the Day"; recitation by the school, "The Rose"; chorus, "Our Saviour"; recitation by the school, "You've Taught Us a Lesson, Sweet Flowers."

The service was closed by the singing of "We Are the Lilies."

The various classes were distinguished by small banners of white satin, upon which were figured a cross in red and a lamb in white. Both the schoolroom and the church were profusely decorated with flowers. A brief address was made to the children after the exercises by the pastor, the Rev. Sylvester F. Jones.

Children's Day services were held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Eighteenth Street, near Eighth Avenue, yesterday morning.

The church was decorated with flowers, and many of the 400 children who took part in the services took baskets and bouquets of flowers and laid them on the steps of the sanctuary.

The services consisted of songs and recitations by the children, after which the Rev. Dr. J. A. B. Wilson, pastor of the church, delivered a brief address to the children. After congratulating the latter upon the good work accomplished by them in the Sunday school and in their several societies and charitable organizations, Dr. Wilson said:

"The Methodist Episcopal Church in 1886 decided to raise a fund with which to educate young men for the ministry. Who did we appeal to for this fund?"

A little girl exclaimed, "To the children!"

"Right," said Dr. Wilson, "and the children started the fund, which they have added to each year. This fund, since it was first started, educated for the work of God 1,500 young men, and the children will educate many more in the same way."

Extensive preparations for the day were made by Pastor George S. Webster of the Church of the Covenant, East Forty-second Street and Second Avenue, and the exercises were carried out in a successful manner yesterday.

The floral decorations of the church were extensive. The white-robed children and their voices, blending harmoniously as they rendered hymns and psalms, made a scene of beauty and pure impressiveness.

The Sunday school and Bible classes met at 9.15 o'clock, and a service of song and prayer took place. The regular observance of the day commenced at 11 o'clock, and was devoted to the younger members of the school and the primary classes. The pastor delivered a short address, in which he complimented them on the excellent attendance during the year and the diligence they took in pursuing their studies. The more proficient children were handed prizes by the pastor.

The evening service was for the older members of the class. A programme of music and readings was rendered, and each pupil received a flowering plant from the hands of the pastor, who delivered a brief address.

The Forsyth Street Methodist Episcopal Church was decorated with potted plants and flowers contributed by members of the congregation.

The morning service was devoted to the regular exercises and to an address on "The Training of Children," by the Rev. William W. Gilles, the pastor. He told the story of the finding of Moses and spoke of its significance.

In the evening the services were devoted to the children. A programme of music and recitations was rendered, and 200 children participated. The pastor delivered an address to the children, and a social reception followed, in which parents and children took part.

The Sunday-school children of the Church of the Eternal Hope, Eighty-first Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, took part in the regular morning services yesterday. There were singing by the school, recitations, and addresses by individual pupils. The exercises were conducted by Superintendent Dodge.

Six children were baptized by Dr. Bolle, the pastor. An address, informal and appropriate to the occasion, was also delivered by him.

The pulpit and the platform of the church were covered by a mass of flowers in pots. After service every Sunday-chool pupil was given a plant, which they will be expected to take care of during the year, and at the end of which time those who have cared for them and kept them alive will be given prizes.

The First Collegiate Reformed Church, One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, near Third Avenue, was decorated with Sunday-school banners, American flags, and floral pieces. About 1,000 children were present.

There was a baptism of children and addresses by the pastor, Dr. Joachim Ellendorf; by Charles A. Mapes, Superintendent of the Sunday school, and by Joseph T. Brown, a former Superintendent. There were also carols by the children, singing by a quartet choir, a flower service by eight girls, tenor solo by E. D. Van Hoose, a solo by Dora Weirauch and one by Edward D. Bryde, and recitations by Gustave Regeman, Lottie Kuhn, Hannah E. Osborne, Florence E. Ungrich, Mildred Seidenberg, and Miss Maria L. Stone.

Dr. Anson T. Otterbury, the pastor of the Park Presbyterian Church, at Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, preached a sermon to children yesterday morning. The church was filled with little people, who sang carols and Sunday-school hymns. There were also several recitations by the children. The church was decorated with flowers. Three children were baptized.

STATISTICS OF YALE SENIORS

Items Concerning Their Politics, Religions, Accomplishments, Weaknesses, and Personal Habits.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 9.—The '95 Class Book is just out, and contains stastistics of the seniors who are to graduate in a couple of weeks. These statistics show that thirty-five preparatory schools are represented in the class, Andover leading, with St. Paul and Exeter next. One hundred and four members of the class are Republicans, forty are Democrats, and six are Prohibitionists. A majority favor compulsory chapel, the vote standing 100 for and 64 against. One hundred and fifty remain of the same political opinion since entering college, while eighteen have changed their views. Eighteen have paid their entire way through college, and forty-one have done so in part, making a total of one-fifth of the class who have done something toward supporting themselves. Two men went through one year on $100, while one says he spent $5,000. The average expense of the class for the different years of the course are recorded as follows: Freshman, $912; sophomore, $943; junior, $942; senior, $1,032. The highest price for living was $14 a week for board and $25 for rooms, the lowest being $1.75 for board and 25 cents for room.

The class contains 141 Church members, of which 43 are Congregationalists, 43 Episcopalians, 33 Presbyterians, 8 Baptists, 6 Methodists, 4 Catholics, and 1 Unitarian. The freshman year was voted the hardest and the junior the easiest. Prof. H. W. Wright is voted the most popular professor and Prof. Phillips the best teacher. Prof. Richards is voted the hardest to "bluff," and "rattles" students the most. Ladd's "Psychology" is the hardest required study, while English composition is the easiest. Economics in the electives is regarded as the easiest and most valuable, and mediaeval history the hardest. "Robin Hood" is the favorite opera, "Twelfth Night" the favorite play, Ada Rehan the best actress, and Joseph Jefferson the most popular actor. The waltz is the favorite dance. John Williams is first as class beauty, Butterworth the handsomest man, Birge the meekest, Elmore the most eccentric, Chamberlain the most versatile, Harrison the social favorite, W. M. Richards the windiest, Peet the largest, Sloane the man to be most admired, Hone the fusser, Chamberlain the dude, Bingham the dig, Sloane the most popular, Copp the nerviest, and Kellogg the punster. Seventy members of the class will study law when they graduate, nineteen medicine, fifteen theology, twenty-four will go into business, and ten into engineering.

At the last meeting of the University Corporation it was decided to extend the course for the degree of doctor of medicine from three to four years, and the new curriculum will go in force with the students matriculating in the Fall of 1896. Graduates of Yale College and of the Sheffield Scientific School who have pursued certain biological studies for two years may be admitted to advanced standing, and may become candidates for a degree after three years' further study.

The following men now on the Faculty of the University of Chicago received their bachelor's or doctor's degree from Yale, or formerly held positions on the Yale Faculty: Frank A. Abbott, A. B., 1882; Ph. D., 1891; now Professor of Latin. George Baur, Assistant in Osteology in the Peabody Museum, 1886-90, now Assistant Professor of Comparative Osteology and Paleontology. Eugene Bergeron, Instructor in French at Yale 1888-92; now Assistant Professor of French. H. Breasted, A. M., 1892; now Assistant in Egyptology. Carl D. Buck, A. B., 1886; Ph. D., 1889; now Associate Professor of Sanskrit. Edward Capps, Ph. D., 1891; now Assistant Professor of Greek. Clarence F. Castle, Ph. D., 1888; now Assistant Professor of Greek. Ernest E. Caldwell, A. B., 1887; now Instructor in Mathematics in the University Preparatory School. Robert H. Cornish, A. B., 1883; A. M., 1887; now Assistant Professor of Physics and Chemistry in the University Preparatory School. Henry H. Donaldson, A. B., 1879; now Professor of Neurology. R. F. Harper, Instructor in the Semitic Languages at Yale, 1889-91; now Assistant Professor in the Semitic Languages. William R. Harper, Ph. D., 1875, and Professor of the Semitic Languages at Yale, 1886-91; now President of the University of Chicago. Joseph P. Iddings, Ph. B., 1877; now Associate Professor of Petrography. Charles F. Kent, A. B., 1889; Ph. D., 1891; now University Extension Instructor in Biblical Literature. Eliakim H. Moore, A. B., 1883; Ph. D., 1885; now Professor of Mathematics. A. A. Stagg, A. B., 1888; now Associate Professor and Director of Physical Culture. Frank B. Tarbell, A. B., 1873; Ph. D., 1879; now Professor of Classical Archaeology and Greek Epigraphy. George E. Vincent, A. B., 1885; now Assistant in Sociology.

Their Silver Wedding Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Geyer of Stuyvesant Heights, Brooklyn, celebrated their silver wedding anniversary Saturday night at their new home, 133 Bainbridge Street. The house was turned into a floral bower of palms and cut flowers. There were many handsome presents in silver. A supper was served.

Among those present were:

Mrs. A. M. Alexander and family, Dr. and Mrs. J. Freeman Atwood, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Beetlys, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene F. Barnes, Miss Barnes, Dr. and Mrs. J. Hobart Burge, the Misses Burge, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Beasley, Mr. and Mrs. Bird S. Coler, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel F. Engs, Mrs. George Engs, Mrs. Russell L. Engs, the Misses Engs, Mr. L. V. B. Cameron, Mrs. C. Elder, Mr. W. S. Fearing, Miss Fearing, Mr. William H. Fleeman, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Hutchins, Mr. and Mrs. George Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Southmayd Henderson, Mr. John W. James, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Mott, Miss Mott, Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Marston, the Rev. R. S. Nichols, Mr. Robert Porterfield, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Prosser, Miss Prosser, Mrs. Charles A. Preller, Miss Fellows, Capt. Ambrose Snow, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred D. Snow, the Rev. Henry C. Swentzel, Miss Swentzel, Mrs. Rudolph Lee, Mr. Robert Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Neefus, Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Emil H. Weber, Miss Weber, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Herz, Mrs. A. C. Hockermeyer, Mrs. F. C. Hockermeyer, Mrs. Henry Peters, Mr. Charles Backus, Mrs. Emma Backus, Miss Backus, Otto Stucke, and the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lighthipe.

White cotton duck trousers $2; 36 (or longer) inseam $2.25.

And you can get something like 'em somewhere else for a dollar or a dollar fifty.

Yes; and you can go to a ten-cent concert or a fifty-cent concert or a dollar concert.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN BLACK GRENADINE.

SECOND FLOOR.

We are closing out all odd lengths of Black Grenadine, at greatly reduced prices.

23 inch all-silk, figured and striped, at 60 cents per yard; reduced from $1.00.

45-inch Shadow Grenadine, at $1.25 per yard; reduced from $2.00.

Also, 46-inch silk and wool Grenadine, at the following prices per yard:

$1.25 reduced from $2.00
$1.50 " " $3.00
$2.00 " " $4.00

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

LAST SUNDAY AT THE POINT

The Class of '95 Preparing to Leave the Military Academy.

TWO RELIGIOUS SERVICES YESTERDAY

Thousands of Excursionists Visit West Point to See the Graduating Cadets at Their Post on Sunday.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 9.—The last Sunday of the class of '95 at the Military Academy has passed without any great excitement. Several excursion boats poured out their thousands of visitors at Highland Falls, and from noon until dark the roads leading to West Point were almost impassable. Sunday excursion boats are not allowed to stop at the South Dock, but landings are made at Highland Falls, and stages convey visitors to the Point. The sentinels at the south gate see that no one carrying large packages is allowed to go on the post. Excursionists can leave their parcels in care of the soldiers, however, and may then go through the gates.

The number of visitors here to-day was unusually large. Three boats loaded to the rails stopped, and the majority of those on board rushed over the gangplank. What a harvest the soda water and ginger ale venders raked in! The thirsty excursionists cleaned out their stock in trade in a very few minutes. Thimble riggers and three-card-monte men came up on the boats, but the Constables were vigilant, and few "greenlings" were "roped" in. Hundreds of the excursionists traveled up the railroad track, and thus escaped the inspection of the ever-vigilant sentinels.

Nothing on the post broke the soothing stillness of the Sabbath, except the bugle call summoning the battalion to prayer. Noisy bells give forth no nerve-destroying sound at West Point. The bugle's clear notes announce the hours for religious service, and a detachment marches off to the Catholic chapel beneath the hill on the north end of the post. The Rev. C. G. O'Keefe of Highland Falls attends to the spiritual wants of the Catholic cadets. It was at his request that Dr. Edward McGlynn, the famous lecturer, said the morning mass, and afterward addressed the cadets.

Among the congregation sat many distinguished men. Gen. Stanly, Gen. Morgan, and M. N. Augustin sat immediately behind the cadets. The front seats in the little chapel are for members of the corps.

Dr. McGlynn read the Gospel for Trinity Sunday, and preached from the text, "Go, therefore, teach ye all nations, baptising them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost." Dr. McGlynn, after explaining the nature of this command, said that the teaching of natural science in no way conflicted with the Church's mission. There can be no antagonism between the teaching of science and revealed religion. Scientists should be free to find out what they can, and Christians should welcome all knowledge from whatever source it might come, confident that the true interpretation of God's word can never conflict in the least tittle with anything that the Creator has formed.

At 10:30 o'clock the cadets who attend the chapel on the plains marched out of the barracks to listen to the farewell sermon of Prof. Postlethwaite. The professor, in addition to his other duties, is Chaplain of the corps. He is a fine speaker, and his remarks greatly affected his hearers. His text was, "As a man thinketh, so is he." The sermon was addressed principally to the graduating class. Incidents from Napoleon's life were brought out by the speaker, and he urged the young graduates to banish from their minds all unworthy thoughts, to live sober and upright lives, to be models of virtue and honor, and to be ever thoughtful of their duties toward God and man. The choir rendered very effective music and closed with "When Shall We Meet Again?"

The reverend professor feelingly pronounced the benediction, and the class of '95 departed from the sacred shades of the pretty little cadet chapel where the members had attended service for the last four years.

During the afternoon the graduates went visiting to the officers' quarters or strolled with their friends among the captured guns on Trophy Point. Nearly all the cadets have friends on the post. Fathers, mothers, sisters, and sweethearts are here in force. The stages that run half a dozen times daily between Highland Falls and West Point are always filled to overflowing. At Kinsley's crossroads a group of cadets is usually in waiting. The cross roads mark the southern boundary of cadet limits, and beyond that the lads are not permitted to go. The Government line, however, runs nearly half a mile further south.

On either side of the well-kept road are Major Spurgin's cadet gardens. These gardens furnish fresh vegetables for the corps. Formerly the large plot of land which was added a year or two ago to the cemetery was used for raising supplies, but when Kinsley's farm was secured a change was made.

To-morrow the classes will have their field-day sports, and it is expected that former records will be smashed to pieces. Athletics at the academy show constant advancement, and each year the records of former ones are left in the shade. To the army and cadet athletic associations is due the credit of the continued progress in athletics. Many of the professors encourage games, and prizes are awarded to winning teams. The tug-of-war team that was victorious at the last contest has been presented with a magnificent enlarged picture of its members. The picture will be hung in the gymnasium.

Several members of the Board of Visitors attended a reception at Speaker Hamilton Fish's residence, near Garrison's, yesterday afternoon.

The graduates will give their class supper on the evening of the 12th, at the Murray Hill Hotel. The class of '75 is going there also, and the furlough class will stop at the same place. Boxes at the Broadway Theatre have been secured, and both classes will attend the evening performance in a body.

The candidates who have not yet passed their examinations will report to the Superintendent of the Military Academy at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 13th. The candidates gave a farewell dinner to their friends at Cranston's Hotel last night. Over 100 persons were seated at table.

The physical examination of the first class was not quite finished yesterday. It will no doubt end early to-morrow. The standing of the first class will possibly be announced to-morrow or Tuesday.

The weather continues fine, and the drives along the mountain roads are greatly enjoyed by the Board of Visitors. It has been decided to hold to-morrow the heavy artillery drill at the seacoast battery which was postponed on account of the Secretary of War's visit. New guns have been added to the battery, and a good showing is expected. The target stands on the side of Cro'nest.

At 8 o'clock to-morrow evening siege mortar drill will be given. Old Cro'nest will be shelled and a pyrotechnic display will be given.

Dress parade took pace at 6:30 this evening. A large number of spectators were present. Cadet Hutton was Officer of the Day on the last Sunday of the class of '95 at West Point.

TEMPERANCE IN THE SCHOOLS

GOV. MORTON STRONGLY URGED TO SIGN THE AINSWORTH BILL.

An Open Letter to Him Answering the Objections Made by Superintendent Skinner.

The New-York State Central Committee for Scientific Temperance Instruction in Public Schools has addressed to Gov. Morton an open letter in answer to Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles R. Skinner's letter and those of others against the Ainsworth Temperance Education bill. The committee says, in part:

This bill does not, as claimed by one of these letter writers, require more time for the study it demands "than is given to physiology and pathology in medical colleges." While it provides for this branch being taught each year for the benefit of those who have not mastered so much of it as is required for that time, it compels no pupil to continue it in either the primary, intermediate, or high school stage of study after he has passed the tests for whichever of those stages he may be in.

The 60 per cent. of public school children who are estimated to leave school at the end of the primaries will have this study only in that grade. Allowing twenty minutes to a lesson, the time usually given in other States, this 60 per cent. of the children, according to the minimum requirement of this bill, (four lessons per week for ten weeks,) would, to meet reasonable tests, give after they are able to read only thirteen and one-half hours to this all-important study of "the laws of health, including those relating to the use of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics." The 40 per cent. who pass on to intermediate studies would give only twenty-six and two-thirds hours and the high school pupil only forty hours during his entire public school course to this subject, which includes, as it progresses, the whole subject of physiology as taught in public schools. This is a more conservative requirement than a strict construction of the present law demands, which says, without any reservation, "that all pupils in all schools" shall study this branch, but, having no penalty, this law has been largely evaded.

It is a distortion of the language of the bill to allege, as some of the critics are doing, that it "prohibits oral instruction to children who can read," and practically "substitutes the text book for the teacher." Any one familiar with the bill would never honestly make such misleading statements, by its requirements only one-fifth of this instruction is devoted to the effects of alcoholic drinks and narcoics, and four-fifths to physiology and hygiene.

As nothing in this bill proposes "pseudo-chemistry and inaccurate physiology" for "innocent minds," the comments of one of these letter writers on that subject are without any force. If they are designed as a fling at the text books now in use in the schools, we reply, whenever that famous committee of fifty for investigating the alcohol question or any one else shall announce a new truth and prove it, on any topic taught in these books, or shall be able to prove inaccurate the findings of other eminent original investigators, and point out the page and paragraph in these books where such inaccuracies occur we will urge immediate revision, but until they do that, good morals demand that we stand by the truth as far as ascertained and vouched for by good authorities. These text books in use in the schools in this country are forming the standard for our public school text books of the world. They have already been translated into the language of six foreign countries, where they are in school use. The provisions of the proposed law in requiring text books are identical with those enacted by Congress for all schools under Federal control and signed by President Grover Cleveland in 1886, who signed the present Temperance Education law when he was Governor of this State in 1884.

As a committee, we are unable to understand why Mr. Skinner, who is employed by the people to superintend the administration of their school laws, should attempt to thwart the popular will expressed by the unanimous passage of this Ainsworth bill, which is petitioned for by hundreds of thousands of the most intelligent people in this State, who, from personal knowledge of what their children are studying in school, know that the proposed stronger law is needed.

We earnestly urge your Excellency to heed this voice of the people, the law-making power in this State, rather than that of their servants, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the small educational following which he has been able to arouse, and others who, influenced by him, have echoed his unjust criticisms.

We appeal to you to sign this bill because we believe it will help to avert the evils of intemperance which are blighting many lives and homes in our midst.

The letter is signed by the Rev. Dr. Hall, Chairman, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church; the Rev. C. L. Thompson, pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, and the Rev. A. F. Newton, pastor of the Rochester Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn.

The Rev. Dr. C. L. Thompson talked on "Temperance Education" in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church last evening. "The battle for temperance," he said, "is getting down to the basis where it will win its final and permanent victory. It is no longer a sentiment, but a battle. One of the best signs of the progress of the cause of temperance is the condition of those engaged in the conflict. Temperance will win its victory through educational agencies. Legislation, to be effective, must be supported by public moral sentiment, and to create that effectually, we must start in the public schools and educate the children.

"Those of you who are to oppose the signing of the Ainsworth bill do so because it comes from Women's Christian Temperance sources, but in the eyes of intelligent people this would be no drawback. Some object to the bill because the text books sought to be introduced do not teach sound science. If these books are not proper, let them be supplanted by ones that are, but this is no reason against the teaching of scientific temperance in the public schools."

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., June 9.—As a prelude to the regular Sunday afternoon meeting at Prohibition Park to-day, there was a discussion of the objections made by the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the bill in the hands of the Governor providing for temperance instruction in the public schools of the State.

Dr. I. K. Funk, Prof. Samuel Dickie, E. J. Wheeler, and others participated in the discussion, and argued that the objection of Mr. Skinner that the bill gave too much prominence to that study was unwarranted.

Resolutions were adopted asking the Governor to sign the bill.

This cut shows one style of Sleeve, Collar, and Cuff.

Ladies' Collars, Ladies' Neckwear, Ladies' Belts, &c.
Our Gentlemen's Furnishing Department is patronized daily by hundreds of ladies who know good things when they see them.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

Smith, Gray & Co.

SIX STORES.

NEW-YORK STORES, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST., AND 3D AV. AND 123D ST.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Avs. Atlantic & Vermont Aves. and Greenpoint & Manhat. Avs.

LADIES' WAISTS.

Exclusive Styles, Exclusive Shapes, and Reasonable Prices. These are the triune forces that have made our Ladies' Shirt Waists the talk of the town.

To insure exclusiveness, only small quantities of each are made up.

New styles are being received almost daily, and we are now showing some very comely and refined patterns in Lawn, Dimity, Madras, Swiss, Percale, and Washable Silk.

Prices, ***$2.00, $2.50, $3.00,*** and ***$3.50***—less than one-half the made-to-order prices.

BROADWAY, COR. 31ST. ST.

CARPETINGS

Great Reductions in Every Department.

Our Royal Wiltons and Wilton Velvets,
We think, are the best wearing carpets made; WE GUARANTEE THEM!

NEW WEAVE INGRAINS,
Equal in effect to a Brussels, at 49c. the yard.

MATTINGS.

"WE BEAT THE WORLD!"
Hundreds of patterns to select from! Some as low as
$3.00 PER ROLL of forty yards.
Fine Fancy Chinese and Japanese Seamless from $5. Cotton and trout line warps from $8.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

WATERS PIANOS

This beautiful Piano, 7 1-3 octave, 3-stringed, VERY RICH DEEP TONE, WITH FINE SINGING QUALITY and containing all the latest improvements,

$225

cash, or $250 on installments, only $10 down and

$7 PER MONTH.

Also 50 good second-hand pianos from $100 to $200 on payments of only $5 per month. BARGAINS. Stool, cover, tuning, and delivery free.

Send postal for catalogue with reduced prices and terms.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Av., near 18th St.

TWO SOUGHT AND ONE FOUND DEATH

A Woman's Suicide in the Hudson—Another's Attempt in East River.

A well-dressed woman, whose name is not known, committed suicide yesterday morning by jumping into the North River from the pier at the foot of West Fifty-first Street. The woman appeared to be about thirty-five years old. She was of light complexion, had blue eyes, and brown hair. She wore a black skirt and waist of fashionable cut and material and black cape.

In her pocket were two handkerchiefs and a leather purse containing $6.43. On the middle finger of the left hand was a gold ring, set with an emerald. On the inside of the ring were engraved the initials "L. H."

Mrs. Alice O'Neil of 435 East Seventy-first Street tried to drown herself in the East River at the foot of East Sixty-first Street early yesterday morning. Policeman Thomas Enright of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station rescued her. A quarrel with her husband, she said, had caused her to attempt suicide.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Baltimore, June 9.—Arthur L. Brickell of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was found in his room at 218 West Franklin Street last Sunday suffering from the effects of inhaling illuminating gas, died to-day. It is supposed he committed suicide because of domestic troubles.

Omaha, Neb., June 9.—Heavy rains fell last night and to-day over most of the State and in Western Iowa. They assure a heavy hay crop, and will help wheat and oats. It is almost certain that the corn crop will be the best in years.

Winsted, Conn., June 9.—Mrs. J. J. Taylor, aged twenty-two years, of Waterbury, Conn., was strangled to death last night while taking a dose of medicine at the house of her parents in this city.

Meadville, Penn., June 9.—Miss Cora Wood, Assistant Postmistress at Conneaut Lake, has been arrested, charged with embezzlement of $347.

COMING EVENTS.

—Washington Heights Progressive Association, mass meeting, Washington Hall, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, to-night, 8 o'clock.

—University Law School commencement, Carnegie Music Hall, this evening.

—Unveiling memorial tablet of battle of Long Island, Fulton Avenue and Nevins Street, Brooklyn, to-day, 3:30 P. M.

—St. Francis Xavier's Church Literary Society meeting, college theatre, this evening.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

2:45 A. M.—1,328 Broadway; Mrs. Zimmerman's dwelling; no damage.
5 A. M.—2,394 Tird Avenue; John L. Shont; damage, $10.
11:25 A. M.—638 Second Avenue; awning; damage, $15.
2:15 P. M.—165 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street; cellar of tenement; no damage.
2:35 P. M.—889 Tenth Avenue; Charles Pelvey; liquors; damage, $20.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

A FLORAL FANCY.

We refer to a magnificent gilded table for the parlor which we have at present. The top surface is beautiful with a delicate tracery of roses and other flowers, the colors harmoniously and artistically blended. The sides and legs are elaborately carved after the style of the Louis XV. era. This chaste example of the furniture art would alone suffice to add much to the beauty of your parlor. We have the companion pieces, however, and they can be purchased together or separately at manufacturing prices if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

O'Neill's,

SIXTH AV., 20th TO 21st ST.

RARE BARGAINS will be offered To-Day and Tuesday in Millinery, Untrimmed Hats and Summer Dresses. Out of many, these stand specially noteworthy:

TRIMMED MILLINERY

At Less than Half Price.

Never before, here or elsewhere, have such values as these been offered.

1,000 Trimmed Hats,

Latest Shapes and Trimmings,

1.98 each,

worth $5.00.

Large assortment of

Walking Hats,

formerly marked at $15.00 each, reduced to

7.00 each.

Our entire collection of $20.00 and $30.00 HATS reduced to

15.00 each.

SPECIAL SALE UNTRIMMED HATS.

NOTE THESE PRICES:

2,000 SAILOR HATS,

All Leading Braids and Shapes,

48c. upward.

5,000 DOZEN Ladies', Misses' & Children's LEGHORN HATS,

at Less than Half Price,

48c., 65c. & 75c. each.

Summer Comforts IN

LADIES' WEAR

At Special Prices.

Ladies' Figured Lawn Dresses, Full Sleeves and Skirts, Trimmed on Ruffles with Lace,

3.98 and **6.75,**

Regular prices $6.50 and $9.98.

Ladies' Swiss and Batiste Dresses, in white and colors, in the most recent styles,

9.98 upward.

Ladies' Genuine Cotton Duck Outing Suits, Newest Blazer Jackets and Full Skirts,

1.48 and **1.98,**

Regular prices $2.00 to $4.00.

Also

LADIES' OUTING SUITS,

in mixtures, Whipcords and Covert Cloths. Jackets mostly lined with Silk,

11.98 to **17.50.**

Formerly $18.00 to $25.00.

In Double Warp, Storm Serge, Ripple Back Jackets, Wide Skirts,

6.75,

Regular price $9.98.

We direct attention to our window exhibit of the

"TRILBY" S. C. CORSET.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—The body of an unknown man was found off Pier 6 North River, last evening by the police of the Steamboat Squad. The body, which had evidently been in the water a long time, was that of a man about forty-five years old, five feet eight inches in height, and slightly bald. Two pawn tickets, one issued by James Mulverhill, 4 Bowery, in the name of Fay, and the other by Simpson, 181 Bowery, in the name of Lines, were found in the clothing. The body was removed to the Morgue.

—The tenth annual picnic, given by the employes of Hackett, Carhart & Co., clothiers, Broadway and Canal Street, will take place June 15 at Deckelman's Ridgewood Park, L. I. The proceeds will be devoted to the Mutual Aid Fund. Among the events will be a quarter-mile run, a half-mile walk, boy's race, and other contests, for which handsome medals will be awarded. The committee has endeavored to make the outing an attractive one.

—John Doolin, twenty-one years old, went to sleep yesterday morning on the roof of the five-story tenement house at 340 East Sixty-first Street, and rolled over the edge of the roof. He was taken to the Flower Hospital, where is was found that he had sustained a compound fracture of both legs.

—St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. and A. M., will celebrate its thirtieth anniversary by a reception and entertainment to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in Commandery Room, Masonic Hall.

—The body of Patrick Igoe, the laboring man who jumped overboard from the ferryboat Hamilton, Tuesday morning, was recovered yesterday and removed to the Morgue.

Brooklyn.

—Henry Pole, twenty-nine years old, of 156 Central Avenue, a salesman employed at 1006 East Nineteenth Street, New-York, began to drink on Saturday night, and while drunk swallowed nitric acid with suicidal intent. He was taken to St. Catherine's Hospital, but will recover.

—Charles Newman, seventeen years old, of 118 Myrtle Avenue, who is charged with setting the building which is owned by his father on fire on Saturday, and who escaped at the time, was arrested early yesterday morning on Bushwick Avenue.

—The annual commencement exercises of the Packer Institute will take place at the chapel of the institute, on Joralemon Street, this evening.

—The annual meeting of the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge will take place at 3 o'clock to-day.

—The Board of Supervisors of Kings County will hold their regular weekly session this afternoon.

—The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen will meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Long Island.

—The sale of Montauk Point land to Austin Corbin is worrying the breeders of cattle on the east end of Long Island. For years their stock has pastured on the land, and they desire very much a continuance of the privilege. David J. Gardiner of Easthampton is in New-York endeavoring to secure the permit from Mr. Corbin.

—The "Cannon Ball" express train that runs on the Long Island Railroad every Summer from Brooklyn and Long Island City to Greenport and Shelter Island will be put on next Friday and Saturday. It will run on those days each week until the Summer schedule goes into effect, when the train will make daily trips.

—Arthur Bourne of Sayville has been forced to resign as Captain of the Sayville Baseball Team, owing to injuries he received in a bicycle collision on Decoration Day. His physicians say it will be several weeks before he will be able to leave his bed.

—The Rev. John Abbott French, pastor of the Flushing Congregational Church, and wife contemplate a European tour during the Summer. They have crossed the ocean thirteen times.

—Percy Chubb of Dosoris, near Glen Cove, has offered a reward for the recovery of two mahogany cabin doors, washed overboard from his famous cutter, Queen Mab, on Monday.

—The Long Island Railroad Company is having an immense well built at the Wading River terminus of the Port Jefferson division in order to supply their locomotives with water.

—The officers of the Riverhead Cemetery have been forced to employ a night watchman to put a stop to persons stealing floral emblems and plants from graves.

—In order to pay for repairs to the Miller's Place Academy a strawberry festival will be held there to-morrow night.

—The Long Island Bible Society will hold a meeting at Corona to-morrow, in the Union Congregational Church.

—Mrs. C. H. Merriman of Oakdale was thrown from her bicycle on Friday, and one of her ribs was fractured.

—The Long Island Baptist Association will meet at Hempstead to-morrow.

New-Jersey.

—Jacob Eckert and his family, consisting of wife and three children, at 110½ Pacific Avenue, Jersey City, were taken seriously ill early yesterday morning from lead poisoning, attributed to the soldering matter from a box of sardines that the family ate for supper. They will recover.

—William Kelly, fifteen years old, of Leroy Street, New-York, was struck by an engine of the New-Jersey Junction Railroad at the Park Avenue crossing, Hoboken, yesterday afternoon, and his left arm and leg were broken. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

—Ellen Nolan, three years old, of 235 Bay Street, Jersey City, ran in front of an ice wagon yesterday morning and was knocked down. Her arm and leg were broken. She was taken home.

—Sparks from a Jersey Central Railroad locomotive yesterday afternoon set fire to the bridge running over the railroad at Chapel Avenue, Jersey City, and the structure was damaged $500.

—John Kirchner, forty-nine years old, of 71 Kearny Avenue, Jersey City, fell dead yesterday afternoon of apopfexy as he was sitting down to supper. He leaves a wife and three children.

—George Farrell of 220 Barrow Street, Jersey City, was waylaid in Grand Street early yesterday morning by John Nodel, who robbed him of $1. Nodel was locked up.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Forecast for Monday:

MAINE, generally fair, warmer, southerly winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, fair, but with increasing cloudiness Monday afternoon, variable winds. MASSACHUSETTS, fair, warmer in eastern portion, easterly winds. RHODE ISLAND, increasing cloudiness, warmer, northeasterly winds. CONNECTICUT, increasing cloudiness, warmer, easterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, increasing cloudiness, warmer in southern portion, easterly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, increasing cloudiness, warmer, northeasterly winds. NEW-JERSEY, cloudy, warmer, easterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, increasing cloudiness and showers, slightly warmer, northeasterly winds. VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, showers, warmer, northeasterly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, showers, warmer in northeast portion, easterly winds. GEORGIA, increasing cloudiness, with showers Monday afternoon

Monday
June 10-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

FIRST NEW-YORK CHURCH

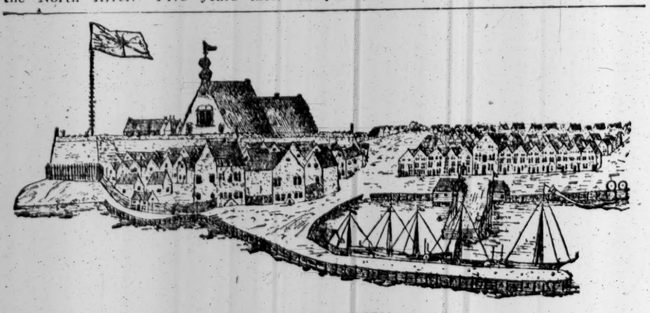
Organized in 1628 by the Dutch—Services Held in the Fort.

ROYAL CHARTER FROM WILLIAM III.

History of the Reformed Church in America—The Earliest Protestant Denomination in This Country.

Among the many incidents that marked the early history of New-Amsterdam perhaps none is of greater interest than the story of the foundation, rise, and progress of the oldest Protestant Church in America, an excellent narrative of which has just been issued by the Consistory of the Collegiate Church of the City of New-York, the mother of all Dutch Reformed Churches in the United States. This interesting little book has been compiled from records which have been handed down from generation to generation of ministers and deacons.

In 1609 Hendrick Hudson, in the ship Half Moon, entered New-York Bay, and sailed up the North River. Five years later the Dutch established a trading post on Manhattan Island. These pioneer settlers brought with them the Bible, the catechism, the Krank-bezoekers, or Zieken-troosters, consolers of the sick, named Sebastian Jansen Krol and Jan Huyck, who, in the absence of a minister, gathered the people together and read to them select passages of the Scripture, suitably arranged for instruction and comfort. In 1628 a clergyman arrived in the person of the Rev. Jonas Michaelius. In the Summer of that year he organized a church which has had continuous existence to this day, and is with reason supposed to be the oldest Protestant Church on this continent.



New-York, 1679.

When, in 1664, the Dutch capitulated to the British forces and New-Amsterdam became New-York, the English Chaplain made arrangements whereby divine service in the English tongue could be held in "the Church in the Fort." After the Dutch had ended their own morning worship, the Church of England service was read to the Governor and the garrison. This custom continued for more than thirty years.

Up to 1772, the Dutch Reformed churches were subject to the control of the ecclesiastical authorities in Holland, but in that year the connection was severed, and the American Church was made independent and self-governed. The doctrines of the Dutch Reformed Church, which in 1857 discarded the qualifying name "Dutch," and called itself simply "the Reformed Church in America," in addition to the three early creeds, are the Belgic Confession of 1566, the Heidelberg Catechism of 1563, and the Canons of Dort of 1618-19 concerning the "five points of Calvinism."

The Collegiate Church was constituted in 1628 under the pastorate of the Rev. Jonas Michaelius, but was not incorporated until 1636, when William III. of England granted a royal charter under the title, "The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New-York." The first religious services on Manhattan Island were held in a large upper room over the mill which ground the colonists' grain. In the Spring of 1633 the Rev. Everardus Bogardus, having succeeded Dominie Michaelius, a church was erected, a plain wooden building, on the banks of the East River, on the site now known as 33 Pearl Street.

In 1642, during the rule of Gov. Kieft, the colony had so far increased in population that a new church was imperatively needed. It was built of stone, with a roof of heavy split oaken shingles. It had a conspicuous tower, which was surmounted with a weathercock. This church was 70 feet long, 52 feet wide, and the walls 16 feet high, with a peaked roof and tower. The church, which was at 4 Bowling Green, was known as St. Nicholas Church. It accommodated the people for over fifty years, its stone walls often serving as a rallying place and refuge in many an alarm of Indian foray and massacre. In 1087, however, the old church had become too small for the increasing numbers. Steps were taken by the Consistory to build an additional church on what was then called Garden Street, now Exchange Place.

The structure was of brick, with a steeple on a large square foundation, so as to admit of a room over the vestibule for the meetings of the Consistory. By some authorities, it is claimed to have been the finest church edifice then in the colonies. It was dedicated in 1693. The windows were long and narrow, and fitted with small panes of glass set in lead, on which were burned the coats of arms of the principal parishioners. The bell, pulpit, and furniture of the old church were transferred to the new, and many escutcheons of leading families hung against the walls. For plate, the people contributed silverware and money, which was sent over to the silver workers of Amsterdam, who hammered out for them a communion set and a large baptismal basin.

The first church organ used in New-York sounded its notes within these walls, for in 1720 Gov. Burnet brought one over and presented it to the Consistory.

It is a memorable fact that the Rev. William Vesey, the first rector of Trinity Church, was inducted into that office in this building, Trinity Church not being yet completed. At the request of the English Governor two ministers from the Dutch Church assisted in the service.

The Rev. Henricus Selyns was minister to both congregations. But in 1699 a colleague was given to him in the person of Gualterus Du Bois, and from that time the church has been called the Collegiate Church. In 1729, by order of the Consistory, still another church was built, this one in Nassau Street, between Cedar and Liberty Streets. This, at First called the New Dutch Church, became about 1769 the Middle Dutch Church, when the old Garden Street Church became the South Church, and a new church in Fulton Street became the North Church.

The Old South Church continued in active use until 1796, when it was enlarged and repaired. A generation later, in 1807, having stood a hundred and fourteen years, it was taken down and a more commodious edifice erected on its site. This building was entirely destroyed in the great conflagration of 1835, and was never rebuilt.

During the early history of the Collegiate Church the services were conducted in the Dutch language and the order of public worship conformed to that of the mother church in Holland. The fore singer, or clerk, whose place was at a desk beneath the pulpit, or in one end of the deacon's pew, began the morning service by admonishing the people to "Hear with reverence the Word of the Lord;" he then read the Ten Commandments and announced the psalm to be sung. During the singing the minister entered, stood reverently for a few moments at the foot of the pulpit stairs engaged in silent prayer, then ascended the pulpit and continued the service.

He preached with the hour-glass before him, knowing that if he exceeded the limit it would be the duty of the clerk to remind him of it by three raps of his cane. At the conclusion of the sermon, the clerk inserted in the end of his staff the public notices to be read and handed them to the minister. The duty performed, the Deacons arose in their pews, the minister delivered a short homily on the duty of remembering the poor, and the Deacons passed through the congregation, each bearing a long pole, on the end of which a small black velvet bag was suspended to receive the offerings.

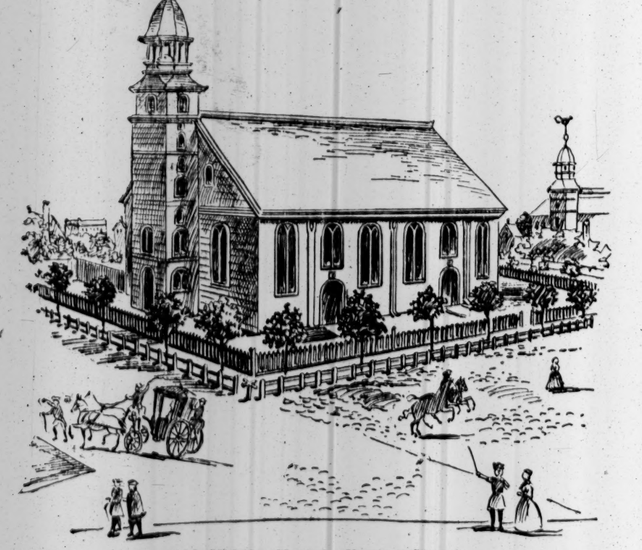
The most famous of the three churches was the Middle, built in 1729. Here it was that preaching in the English language was first introduced in the Dutch Church. During the Colonial days the services were conducted in the language of the Netherlands, but in April, 1764, the first sermon in English was preached by the Rev. Dr. Laidlie, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh.

When the British captured the city, in September, 1776, they used the Middle Church first as a prison and then as a riding school. The church was restored in 1790 and was used until 1845, when the United States Government acquired possession of the property and converted it into a Post Office. It was used for this purpose for thirty years, and its site is now occupied by the Mutual Life Insurance Company's building.

As the years progressed the Collegiate Church expanded again and again. In 1839 a church was built at Lafayette Place and Fourth Street, which stood until 1887, and was succeeded in 1891 by a church on Second Avenue, near Seventh Street. The church at Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue was built in 1855-6; that at Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue was dedicated in 1872, and that at West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street in 1892. The Collegiate Church maintains three chapels, one of them destined in the near future to become a fifth church, and two other chapels are maintained by various congregations.

The following institutions are maintained by the church: Theological seminaries at New-Brunswick, N. J.; Holland, Mich., and Arcot, India; Rutgers College, (formerly Queen's), at New-Brunswick, N. J.; Hope College, at Holland, Mich.; Northwestern Classical Academy, at Orange City, Iowa, and Pleasant Prairie College, at German Valley, Ill.

Immediately adjoining the church on Seventy-seventh Street is a picturesque building for the use of the Collegiate day school. This school has a continuous history running back to the early settlement of Manhattan Island. In 1626 Peter Minuit commenced his administration as Director General of the New Netherland, and the building of this city really dates from that time. Within seven years thereafter, or in 1633, with Wouter Van Twiller Director General of the colony, came Adam Roelantsen, the first schoolmaster, who founded this school, which is now the oldest educational institution in existence in America. Although over 260 years old, it is still in a most flourishing condition. It stands for the great and important idea that education and religion can never be dissociated from one another. The connection of the school with the Church was characteristic of the early Reformed churches.



Old Middle Church, Nassau Street.

Conspicuous among the ministers of the Reformed Church are Dr. Laidlie, the first English preacher; Dr. Livingston, the first Professor of Theology at Queen's College, and Dr. Linn, Chaplain of the House of Representatives in the First Congress under the Federal Constitution.

It is interesting to know that there are two very old silver baptismal bowls in possession of the church. On the border of one is engraved the seal of the church and the date—1744. The other basin is dated 1796. These basins are in good preservation.

M. I. T. Society Organized.

The alumni and former students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology residing about New-York City held a meeting on the roof garden of the Central Building on Saturday evening, and organized "The M. I. T. Society of New-York," Prof. Charles R. Richards acting as Chairman, and Mr. C. A. Meade as temporary Secretary.

The following Executive Committee was elected: Messrs. G. L. Heins, E. D. Brown, H. S. Chase, and F. A. Pickernell. Mr. Alexander Rice McKim of 106 East Twenty-third Street, New-York, was elected Secretary and Treasurer.

The business meeting was followed by a social entertainment, arranged by the Organization Committee, Messrs. C. R. Richards, H. P. Barr, F. A. Pickernell, C. W. Eaton, E. H. Munford, and A. Rice McKim.

INSURGENTS STILL HOPE

They Have by No Means Given Up the Struggle in Cuba.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS RIDICULED

The Rout of the 400 by the 15 at Esterron—Campos's Sore Straits for Money — A 'Bull Fight" Battle.

From an Occasional Correspondent of The New-York Times.

HAVANA, June 3.—All the statements in this letter are based on information from insurgent sources. Naturally, they are strongly anti-Government. Some of the views may be considered oversanguine, especially by those accustomed to read only the rose-colored articles sent out to show that really there is no insurrection. But the facts presented indicate that the insurgent leaders are carrying on their work with increasing rather than diminishing energy and with much hopeful enthusiasm.

It is beyond all doubt, they say, that the insurrection is gaining ground every day in spite of all the stories to the contrary which appear daily in the newspapers by order of Gen. Martinez Campos.

Here is a specimen of these exaggerations: The Government published last week an account of an engagement at a place called Esterron between 15 Spanish soldiers and 400 insurgents, under Antonio Maceo. At the first fire the Corporal commanding and four Spanish soldiers were disabled. The remaining 10 fought the 400 insurgents for an hour and a half, repelling them with a loss of 15 dead and 30 wounded.

The Spanish soldiers were fortified in a farmhouse which with one push with the shoulders of two or three men could be knocked down. Nevertheless, the 400 well-armed insurgents were routed, according to the Quixotic information of the General in Chief.

Bubbles of this extravagance fill the columns of the daily press. But no Spaniard pays any attention to such ridiculous news, for the private information received from the seat of war by the commercial houses tells a very different story. Sooner or later the news leaks out all over the island.

The monetary situation is becoming every day more and more critical for the Captain General. A few days ago he requested the opulent Spanish banker Gelats to call on him. When Gelats called he was notified that Martinez Campos had him down for $30,000 on a list containing the names of several merchants. Gelats replied that, although he was a banker, the money he was handling was not his, and that his capital would hardly reach $40,000. If the rest were offering money, he said, he might be able to give $1,000, but no more.

The General was enraged, and told Gelats that all the best Spaniards who once were the strong supporters of the Government were leaving him and refusing to help the mother country. Gelats answered him that in the former war sugar was worth 7 reales per arroba, while now it is 3½ reales, with more duties and contributions to pay,—so that the whole country was in ruin.

The next interview after Gelats left the General's office was with the wholesale druggist, Mr. Sarra, who was summoned because he refused to sell to the Government an invoice of medicine amounting to $63,000 in gold. Martinez Campos demanded to know why he had refused to sell his drugs. Mr. Sarra, in a very dignified way, drew from his pocket a bills for $54,800 for medicines supplied by him in the last seven days.

All the bills had the signature of Martinez Campos promising to pay. Mr. Sarra told the General that he had been waiting seventeen years for the money. Campos had nothing more to say, and Sarra was told to retire.

Last week a great number of Paymasters of the army arrived from the interior in search of money, as three months' pay is now due to the troops engaged in the campaign. All these Paymasters had to return without a cent.

A party of eighty guerrillas, under a Captain, has passed over to the insurgents near Jiguani, with arms and ammunition. The men complained of want of food and pay, and lack of rest.

The insurgents entered Baracoa last week and helped themselves to all they could lay hands on. They also captured Guantanamo after a hard fight with Gen. Salcedo's troops. While there they signed the Custom House papers for two schooners, which sailed loaded with sugar. They tore up the railroad track, burned eighteen freight cars and seven passenger cars, and destroyed a bridge.

The inhabitants of Guantanamo began to depart for Santiago de Cuba, as the insurgents refused to allow any provisions to reach the town. Several traveling salesmen from Havana arrived at the wharfs of Guantanamo, but dared not go on to the town by rail, as Maceo's troops held the route.

There is an ill will spreading throughout the Spanish Army against Martinez Campos because of his order to the officers to engage the insurgents wherever they may be encountered, and no matter how small a force of men the officers may have, such orders being in violation of the army regulations.

Had the actual conservative Government of Canovas del Castillo looked for a better man to kill the army through fatigue in less time than Martinez Campos will do it, none could have been found. He does not give a day of rest to his troops, but compels the troops, who are most of the time worn out, to undertake long marches without food or blankets, and hardly clad, in order to engage the insurgents.

No contracts for the supplying of provisions has been closed by the Government, although bids have been advertised for again and again. All the merchants have demanded cash payments on the delivery of the goods. As no money comes from Spain to meet even the daily war expenses, the plans of the Government troops are seriously interfered with.

Martinez Campos keeps sailing about the island on his yacht, the Villaverde, being in reality afraid to stay on land too long, lest the insurgents take possession of his person.

In the Santi Espiritu District six new parties of insurgents have been enrolled to the number of 400 men, under different leaders.

Puerto Principe has also the bands of Montejo, Castillo, Zayas, and the two Mirabal bandits. These are at the head of from 300 to 400 men, who are gathering horses and men with the object of joining the insurgent General, Gomez. He is on his way to Puerto Principe, with more than 2,000 men from the Eastern Department.

The insurgents under Gen. Maceo last week entered the sugar plantation Esperanza, near Guantanamo, owned by the heirs of Baro, taking 200 working cattle and 50 mules. The 345 laborers joined Maceo's forces. He demanded further that $25,000 be paid within fifteen days or all the buildings and machinery would be destroyed. The late Baro, although born in Spain, was one of the strongest supporters of the former insurrection. He gave the insurgents $25,000 a year on condition that his plantation should not be despoiled. In addition to the $250,000 thus contributed to the rebels during the ten years of the war, Baro is said to have been obliged to pay about $1,000,000 to the Spanish Government.

One of the greatest enigmas of the present war is how it is that the insurgents are being supplied with the new Mañser gun, brought by the Spaniards to exterminate them. No sooner had the guns arrived from Spain and been sent into the country than they were distributed with their spiral cartridges, on both sides, just as if the combatants were all good brothers.

As Santiago de Cuba was suffering recently from scarcity of food, especially beef, Gen. Garrich ordered a column of troops to make an excursion into the interior and gather as many cattle as possible. The insurgents watched this work until the Spaniards had collected 180 head and commenced to drive them to the city. Then the insurgents attacked the troops on three sides at once. All the cattle were taken from the troops, as well as half of their arms and ammunition. In this encounter the Spaniards had more soldiers wounded by the stampede of the cattle than by the bullets of the insurgents. It was, so to speak, a bull fight battle, Cuban style.

A New Salvation Army Branch.

Corps No. 10 of the Salvation Army, under command of Capt. Tillie Shaw, opened a branch of the army at Twenty-eighth Street and Fourth Avenue yesterday afternoon.

GOVERNMENT CLERKS MUST WORK

Department Offices Will Be Closed No Earlier During Summer on Saturday Than in Winter.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—It has been the practice in this city for many years to close the executive departments at 3 o'clock on Saturdays during the heated term. To Secretary Morton belongs the credit of the discovery that there is no warrant of law for this custom.

At the last Cabinet meeting he directed the attention of his associates to the fact that, while the other departments were closed at 3 o'clock last Saturday, the Agricultural Department employes continued at their stations until 4 o'clock. He contended that early closing on Saturday was expressly prohibited by law, and quoted from the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation act, approved March 3, 1893, to sustain his position.

Attorney General Olney was requested to investigate the subject, and he reported verbally that the Secretary of Agriculture was right, inasmuch as he could find no statute authorizing a reduction of the hours of labor in the departments on Saturday on account of the heat. He was also of opinion that the provision of the act of March 3, 1893, practically precluded the early closing of the departments. This provision reads as follows:

That on and after July 1, 1893, it shall be the duty of the heads of the several executive departments, in the interest of the public service, to require of all clerks and other employes, of whatever grade or class, in their respective departments, not less than seven hours of labor each day except Sundays and days declared public holidays by law or Executive order; provided, that the heads of the departments may by special order, stating the reason, further extend or limit the hours of services of any clerk or employe in their departments, respectively, but in case of extension it shall be without additional compensation.

Acting on this provision, it was decided by the Cabinet to keep all the departments open as usual on Saturdays throughout the year. Heretofore it was supposed that the seven-hour-a-day provision did not prohibit the early closing movement. The statute became a law March 3, 1893. On the 15th of the following June an order was issued by President Cleveland for the closing of the departments at 3 o'clock on Saturdays during the Summer. The same rule was followed last year, but the order was made to read differently, as follows:

Commencing on Saturday, June 30, and continuing until otherwise ordered, the clerks and employes may be permitted to leave the departments at 3 o'clock every Saturday afternoon, except those whom the chiefs of bureaus may find it necessary to detain after that hour for the discharge of the public business.

It hardly needs to be said that many thousand clerks are much disgusted over the action of the Cabinet.

MGR. J. M. FARLEY'S SILVER JUBILEE

An Elaborate Religious and Musical Programme—The Children's Entertainment.

A silver jubilee celebration in honor of the Right Rev. Mgr. Farley, Vicar General of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese, will be held in St. Gabriel's Church, East Thirty-seventh Street, to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. Mass will be celebrated by Mgr. Farley, assisted by the Rev. John J. Kean of St. James's Church, as deacon, and the Rev. James J. Dougherty of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin as sub-deacon. The Rev. Edward J. H. Kenny of St. Gabriel's Church will be master of ceremonies.

Archbishop Corrigan will assist in Cappa Magna, attended by the Very Rev. Joseph F. Mooney, Vicar General, as assistant priest. The deacons of honor will be the Very Rev. Dean Penny and the Very Rev. Dean Sweeny. The Rev. James M. Connolly will be master of cermonies to the Archbishop.

An address to Mgr. Farley will be read by the Very Rev. Dean McKenna of Westchester. Presentation will he made by the Rev. Charles H. Colton of St. Stephen's. A notable feature of the musical programme, which will be in charge of Prof. Albrecht, will be the singing of the Jubilee, a beautiful composition of one of the alumni of the American College, Rome. It will be sung by a number of priests, the solo being rendered by the Rev. Thomas P. McLoughlin, rector of the Church of the Transfiguration. This piece is always sung at the first mass of the priests ordained in the American College, of which Mgr. Farley is an alumnus. The words are taken from the One Hundred and Ninth Psalm: "The Lord hath sworn, and He will not repent; thou art a priest forever, according to the order of Melchisedech."

The soloists will be Miss Loretta Ryan, Miss Katie O'Connor, Emil Goetz, and Henry G. Leist, assisted by a grand chorus. An entertainment, with a number of addresses, will be given at 8 P. M. in St. Gabriel's Hall by the children of the schools and the Catholic Knights of America, State of New-York.

HOWARD ST. CLAIR WAIT DEAD

He Fell from a Hotel Devonshire Window While Asleep.

Howard St. Clair Wait, a lawyer of 55 Broadway, who was internally injured on Wednesday morning last by falling from a window in the Hotel Devonshire, in East Forty-second Street, died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in Bellevue Hospital.

Mr. Wait lived in Rahway, N. J. He was detained by business Tuesday until a late hour, so he decided to stay overnight in this city, and went to the Hotel Devonshire, where he took a room on the second floor. He retired at 2 o'clock Wednesday morning, telling the clerk he was going straight to bed. Two and a half hours later the clerk and bell boys were startled by a crash, followed by groans coming from the courtward, which Mr. Wait's room overlooked. They rushed out, and found Mr. Wait lying helpless on a balcony on the first floor, directly under the window of his room.

Mr. Wait was dressed only in his night-shirt. He could not tell how he had fallen out of his window. He said he had gone straight to bed, and must have fallen asleep immediately after. The next thing he knew was feeling a tremendous blow, and he found himself lying on the balcony below.

He complained of pains in the back, and was then taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was found he was suffering from internal injuries and bruises about the legs and body. He had with him a gold watch, a check for $100, and $19 in cash.

It was believed he might recover, but he had a relapse about midnight Saturday, and sank rapidly.

A CHURCH'S CORNERSTONE LAID

Services by the Roman Catholic Society of the Sacred Heart.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., June 9.—The cornerstone of the new Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, the Rev. Joseph F. Flannelly, pastor, was laid this afternoon.

Many persons from the Parish of the Church of the Guardian Angel, New-York, and from the Hudson River parishes were present. Mgr. Farrelly laid the stone; the Rev. M. J. Considine of the Parochial School, New-York, delivered the sermon. The Rev. Fathers James Boyle of Ware, Mass.; W. A. O'Neill and F. J. Sullivan of St. Ann's, New-York; T. J. Quinn of Hastings, Eugene McKenna of Tarrytown, and J. B. Creeden of Sing Sing were present.

The new church will cover an area of 7,000 square feet, and will cost $50,000. It is near Broadway and Ashford Avenue.

The plan of the church is a Latin cross, with short-armed transepts and a deep chancel. Its dimensions are 120 by 75 feet. The tower will occupy the southwest corner, the stone work rising to a height of sixty feet, and the spire above this thirty-four feet.

The church will have a seating capacity of 550. There will be four entrances. The style is that of the early English Gothic.

Max Agassiz's Sailing Party.

NEWPORT, June 9.—Max Agassiz entertained to-day aboard his sloop yacht Ziguener. It was a sailing party and luncheon. To-day's arrivals include Charles W. Price, H. P. Hines, and Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Pond of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Haskell, San Francisco, and J. Gans Wright, Cincinnati. The Casino Governors could get no quorum Saturday. The names of David H. King, Jr., James A. Swan, and I. Townsend Burden were posted for election as stockholders. There was a postponement to June 18.

POLITICS BALKS REFORM

Poor Result of the Investigation in New-Jersey Fields.

THE LEGISLATURE CHANGES COLOR

Certain Bills Admitted to Discussion in Addition to the Report of the Investigating Board.

TRENTON, June 9.—The last week has been devoted to legislating in the interest of reformed New-Jersey. As is the common experience, too many reformers spoil the scheme, and that is the drift of affairs here. There is more politics than reform discernible.

The Legislature came together on Tuesday and sat until Thursday night, and fortunately it struck no warm wave, but the members managed to make things hot enough for themselves. Some of the old politicians tried to stampede this extraordinary session by claiming that it would be better for the lawmakers to meet and give the select committee power to go ahead and stir up Newark and Jersey City, come back in October, adopt the full report and pass all the reform bills, and create a profound sensation that would affect the whole State and show itself in the great crush of Republican votes in the ballot boxes in November, and the election of a Republican Governor by at least 100,000 majority. It was so well argued and sounded so like sensible talk that when the Senators came together to confer, the majority of them did not want to consider the report at all, but decided to go home and get ready for the Summer vacation.

It, however, leaked out that back of the stampede was some jealousy between candidates. The friends of John Kean, Jr., who would like to be Governor, were the most favorably disposed to the stampede, because Senator Foster M. Voorhees, the Chairman of the select committee, who hails from the same county, is also a candidate, and is getting much free advertising and lots of telling prominence out of the work he is doing on the committee, and this was a left-handed way to sit on his boom. The scheme did not work, and the Legislature got down to business, but both branches spent the most time in caucusing. There seemed to be a lack of preconcerted action, and by Wednesday the House was talking disrespectfully of the Senate, and the Senators were reading the riot act to the Assemblymen, and the trouble was all over imaginary ills.

The Legislature made a fatal mistake when it opened with a iron-clad resolution under which it had convened and allowed the consideration of a number of political bills. The resolution limited the action to the consideration of the report of the committee and its recommendations. Newark, New-Brunswick, and Jersey City had some local political trouble on hand and wanted remedial legislation, and they were bound to have it. The Senators from these three counties formed a combination and threatened to strangle the reform bills if they did not get their political bills through. The resolution was in part rescinded, and then amended so that nine bills, and only these nine, could be considered. Other Senators had bills, but they were discriminated against.

Senator Voorhees wanted the Senate to consider a bill to cure some defects in a law which would help the soldiers and sailors of Hudson County to erect a monument in front of the City Hall, but the Senator from Union objected, and the previous Senator Kuhl of Hunterdon fought hard against the Senate's considering any other measures but those contained in the select committee's report, but it was useless. Then he protested against the discrimination as shown by allowing nine bills to be tacked on to the resolution. He declared it unfair that his bills should be treated so contemptuously.

The committee came in for considerable criticism for its treatment of the high-priced fee offices. It was shown by the evidence of Chancery Clerk Allan L. McDermott and Supreme Court Clerk Lee that the former office was worth $16,000 a year, and the latter $27,000 a year, and the committee announced its intention of putting the two offices on a salary basis. A bill was introduced and the Legislature passed bills making some slight changes so that the Chancery Clerk's office would in the future be worth about $14,000 and the Supreme Court Clerk's office $16,000. Senator Kuhl protested, and demanded that a salary be fixed for these two men, but it was a useless demand. A number of the Senators, in voting, explained that they favored salaries, but the committee stated that the fees would be the safest for the State.

The secret of this remarkable straddle is that the Republicans expect this Fall to elect a Governor who will appoint the successors of Benjamin F. Lee and Allan L. McDermott, and that some prominent Republicans are already dickering for these offices, and promise to do well for the campaign fund if the offices still retain their financial attractiveness. So, in the face of all their close shearing and clipping, and putting every department down to rock-bottom expenses, they keep these two offices on fees, so that the incumbents can for very little work get more each year than the Governor.

It was for political reasons that the Senators refused to confirm that part of the committee's report which consolidated the State Board of Tax Commissioners and the State Board of Assessors, abolished the Bureau of Stastistics and Labor, and cut down the salaries of the Riparian Commissioners. All these offices will be of advantage to the Republicans when the reins of government pass over to them.

DOCK RECEIPTS DECREASED

The Newly Appointed Commissioners Make Their First Report.

The first quarterly report of the newly-appointed Dock Commissioners, which has just been filed, shows that the receipts of the department from the rentals of the city docks during the three months ending with May 1 amounted to $460,073, a decrease of $5,000 from the receipts of the preceding quarter.

The receipts during the last quarter which accrue to the city from wharfage for the temporary use of such premises as are not regularly leased to private persons or corporations, and which are collected through the Dockmasters, were $27,818, as against $33,390 for the quarter ending with Feb. 1.

The sale of tickets giving a right to the use of one of the docks brought $250 more this quarter than during the last, and there was a decrease in the labor pay roll from $70,011 to $56,493, representing a net saving of nearly $20,000.

The current expense account, however, increased from $18,224 under the Tammany Hall Commissioners to $22,933 under the present board. The amount expended for what is called "the acquired property account," paid to landlords and real estate owners, increased from $160,340 to $178,445.

The warrants drawn on the Controller for the payment of vouchers were less under the new board than under the old.

A Charming Room for Women.

The New-York Exchange for Woman's Work, 12 East Thirtieth Street, has opened a charming room in connection with the lunchroom. This room is for the accommodation of ladies who are either passing through town or in for a day's shopping. Parcels will be kept. There is a telephone messenger service in the building. A good luncheon is served after noon every day, and bouillon, iced tea, lemonade, &c., can be had at all hours, except Saturdays, when the Exchange closes at noon during the Summer months.

A subscription of $3 entitles any one to the use of the room for the season. Single tickets for the day can be had at the cashier's desk for 50 cents. The managers of the exchange trust that with the added attraction of a comfortable waiting-room, there may be an increase in the number of visitors to the rooms of the society, and a larger patronage not only in the lunch-room, but in the various departments, and it is hoped that what is usually a dull season may be a prosperous one for the consignors, all women who are trying to support themselves and, in many cases, their families.

A PRIEST'S SILVER JUBILEE

The Celebration of the Rev. Edward W. McCarty's 25 Years of Ministrations Began Yesterday—The Pope's Blessing.

St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, Sixth Avenue and Sterling Place, Brooklyn, was crowded to its utmost capacity at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, when the silver jubilee celebration of the Rev. Edward W. McCarty, the rector of the church, began by a solemn high mass.

The exterior of the church was decorated with American flags, while a large one was arranged over the main entrance. Inside the church there were flags and flowers in profusion.

The altar was covered with red and white roses, while palms and ferns filled up the front of the chancel. Above the altar, in red flowers, was the following inscription in Latin: "Tu es Sacerdos in Eternum." At the side altars were plants of various kinds. The pillars of the church were decorated with the American and Papal flags, and between the two main pillars was suspended a beautiful silken banner, on which were the figures "1870—1895."

The organ loft was filled with plants and flowers, and the string orchestra that participated in the services was hidden from view behind a bank of flowers.

Inside the chancel were fully forty priests, among the most prominent being Vicar General P. J. McNamara, the Rev. Sylvester Malone, and the Rev. James H. Mitchell, Chancellor of the diocese.

The Rev. Edward W. McCarty, who was celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of his priesthood, was the celebrant of the mass. The deacon was the Rev. Dr. John L. Belford; the sub-deacon, the Rev. W. L. O'Hara of Emmittsburg, Md.; master of ceremonies, the Rev. Francis J. O'Hara. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Martin Carroll of St. Vincent de Paul's Church.

The musical programme was begun by the prelude, "Intermezzo," by Mascagni, for organ and orchestra. Haydn's Mass was sung by the choir quartet, Mrs. Frances Huddle, soprano; Miss Bella Tomlin, alto; Eugene Bamburger, tenor, and William F. Horiey, basso. Carl Venth's string quartet assisted in the services.

The Rev. Martin Carroll preached upon the dignity and powers conferred upon the priests. He said that they were men of sacrifice, and referred to their work during the yellow fever epidemic in the South and their untiring efforts during the smallpox and cholera epidemics in Brooklyn. He then spoke of the great work of the Rev. Father McCarty in wiping out the debt on the old edifice, in erecting the new church, in being the first man to start organizations in the church, in being one of the founders of the Columbian Club, and in organizing the Woman's Catholic Club.

The Apostolic benediction granted by the Pope, on May 1, was read in English and Latin by the Rev. John L. Belford, and at the close of the mass, the Rev. Father McCarty bestowed the Papal benediction upon the congregation.

After the services the Rev. Edward W. McCarty gave a dinner to the visiting clergymen in the basement of the church.

In the evening there were solemn high vespers. There was a cross of electric lights over the main entrance, and the figures in electric lights of "1870—1895."

A reception will take place at the church to-night, when Father McCarty will be presented with a purse, and to-morrow night, at the Pouch Mansion, there will be a banquet, which will end the celebration.

The congratulatory address to be presented to Father McCarty at the reception to-day has been etched on an elaborate silver scroll, which bears a portrait of the recipient, a sketch of the church buildings, and suitable emblematic designs.

JOHN STETSON IS ROBBED OF $3,000

A Worthless Bond Deposited With Him as Security for a Loan of Money to Frederick J. Husk.

BOSTON June 9.—Frederick J. Husk, thirty years old, who lives with his wife and child at Longwood, was arrested last night charged with obtaining $3,000 by false pretenses from John Stetson, the theatrical man and former banker. Husk called at the banking office of Stetson, on School Street, eleven months ago and obtained a loan of $2,000, giving his note and a certificate for sixty-four shares of stock of the American Sugar Refining Company, the present market value of which is about $8,000. A month ago Husk again called, and obtained still another loan of $1,000 on the certificates, and altered his time note to cover the face of both loans, $3,000.

Recently Mr. Stetson sold out his business to John F. Canning. When the latter sent the Sugar security to the office where it had been issued, so as to have it made out in Mr. Canning's name, it was at once seen to be security that the company had been looking for for several years, as it had been stolen in 1889 from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York. The arrest followed.

The New-York end of the affair is being investigated, and it is expected that by to-morrow, when Husk will be arraigned in court, considerable additional information will have been gleaned.

A MEMORIAL OF HER PARENTS

Miss Watson's Gifts to the Church of the Incarnation.

Another beautiful memorial window has been placed in the Church of the Incarnation, of which the Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks is pastor. The window is a memorial of Mr. and Mrs. William Watson, and is the gift of their daughter, Miss E. G. Watson. It was unveiled yesterday.

The window consists of two pair of lancets, as these long, narrow panels are called, one set above the other. In the lower group there is a figure of a shepherd in the attitude of prayer. His hands are raised in supplication, and his eyes turned heavenward, as though asking a blessing upon a flock of sheep that are artistically grouped at his feet. A nimbus crowns the head of the shepherd, which is the head of Christ. The accompanying landscape is extremely realistic, while the grass, trees and distant sky complete a picturesque and appropriate background.

In the upper lancet there are two figures of angels, personifying Justice and Mercy, receiving as it were the prayers of the good shepherd. They are executed with much skill, displaying gracefulness in their pose, and spiritual feeling. In the extreme head of the window there is a representation of a pelican feeding its young.

The entire theme, which is taken from the Twenty-third Psalm, is symbolical of the office of Christ as the one Mediator between God and man. The design for the memorial was made by Frederick Wilson.

A YONKERS CHURCH DEDICATED

Archbishop Corrigan Attended at the Holy Trinity.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 9.—The new Church of the Holy Trinity, in Walnut Street, was dedicated this morning. The several societies of the church, accompanied by delegations from the Slav Societies of Port Chester, Brooklyn, New-York, and other places, escorted Archbishop Corrigan from the railroad station to St. Joseph's Church, where they united with other societies in a procession to the new church.

After the dedication a solemn high mass was celebrated by the Rev. A. A. Lings, assisted by the Rev. William J. Reinhart of Pleasantville, deacon; the Rev. Thomas F. Cusack, sub-deacon, and the Rev. James R. Connolly, master of ceremonies.

The cedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. Francis Denes. The choir of St. Joseph's Church sang, under the direction of Prof. J. J. Kaiser.

After the mass, confirmation was administered to a large number. Benediction of the blessed sacrament was given, and the clergy and assembled congregation joined the grand Te Deum.

The church, which is 85 by 36 feet in dimensions and cost $11,000, will seat 600 persons.

Frank B. Hull's Body Recovered.

SARATOGA, June 9.—The body of Frank B. Hull was recovered this morning at Dead Man's Point, in the Hudson River, near Fort Edward. Dragging having proved of no avail, heavy dynamite cartridges were discharged, and the body came to the surface. While ill and temporarily insane last Tuesday night Hull escaped from his father's Fort Edward residence. He was a lawyer, and a son of District Attorney Edgar Hull of Washington County.

ADVICE FOR GRADUATES

The Rev. Dr. Greer's Baccalaureate to Students of Columbia.

THE NEED OF THE PROFESSIONS

Not in Material but in Spiritual Things Is Betterment to be Desired, He Says—Finite and Infinite.

The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer of St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon delivered the baccalaureate sermon before 150 students of Columbia College.

President Seth Low sat with the students. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix sat in the chancel. Dr. Greer's sermon was as follows:

"'Gird up now thy loins like a man; for I will demand of thee, and answer thou me.' —Job, xxxviii., 3.

"Whether the book of Job be allegorical or historical, or both, it is certainly unique and interesting. It is not merely the story of a man, it is the story or epic of a soul, and is, therefore, or may be, the story of every man. One incident of the story the words of the text bring to our notice.

"In his perplexity and bewilderment, Job had had many counselors and teachers, trying to explain things, but their explanation had not been full and final and altogether sufficing. They had spoken some good and wise words to him, and had made some right and reasonable demands upon him, and he had responded to them, but not until, in his inmost soul, he hears another voice sounding through the whirlwind, the noise and tumults and confusion of the world, and speaking to him, and saying, 'Now I will demand of thee, and answer thou me,' does he receive strength and life and light, and get into his true position and gird up his loins like a man.

"It is only when we hear God speak that we rightly understand and take possession of ourselves and become distinctively human. Let us make that thought our theme. What is human life? What is it that makes us men in distinction, for instance, from other and inferior animals? The possession of a body? No; hardly that; for the other animals have bodies as good and strong as ours. The possession of a mind? No; not even that; for our modern knowledge is teaching us that that, too, is found in the other and lower animals. The distinction that we make between the instinct and the reason, the current science tells us, is a loose and clumsy and unscientific distinction; that what we call instinct is but lower reason, and that what we call reason is but higher instinct, and that the difference between them is only in degree. What, then, is the distinctive mark of human nature? Not that it possesses a body, nor that it possesses a mind, but that there is something infinite in it; that it possesses God—or rather that God possesses it. That is its distinctive characteristic.

"When you think the thought of the part, there is involved in your thinking the thought of the whole. The thought of the whole possesses the thought of the part as the thought of the straight possesses the thought of the crooked, or the thought of the smooth possesses the thought of the rough; so, when you think the thought of the finite, there is involved in your thinking the thought of the infinite also. The thought of the infinite possesses the thought of the finite. It is that that distinguishes human life from all other animal life; not that it possesses a body, not that it possesses a mind, for the beast possesses both.

"One thing, however, the beast does not possess. He does not possess the power, while finite, to think of himself as finite. If he did, he would be something more than finite; he would be infinite. We would show that there is something infinite

ton gave a most comprehensive review of the ex-President's life and works, treating of his career in two continents as clergyman, philosopher, theologian, and teacher. The familiar facts of Dr. McCosh's long and eminent career were sketched, and his part in the establishment of the Free Church treated at some length.

As a philosopher, Dr. Patton said that Dr. McCosh ranks with such men as Hamilton, Spencer, and Reid, while with the theologians we think of him in a class with Dr. Hodge. He was a great and good man, one of those men who gave expression to the rights of conscience and the spiritual independence of the Church. As a writer, his fame rests in the main upon his "Method of the Divine Government," which gained him his appointment as Professor of Moral Philosophy at Queens College, Belfast, and on "Defense of Fundamental Truth," a reply to John Stuart Mill's associational philosophy.

Dr. McCosh was greater as a controversialist than as a constructive thinker. As a teacher he ranks with Mark Hopkins, Goodsey, and men of such high distinction. At his coming to Princeton, in 1868, he found the college with sixteen instructors, and he left it, on his resignation, with forty-three instructors; he found it with less than 300 students, and left it with over 600. The fellowships, the scholarships, and the curriculum were proportionally enlarged under his administration.

President Patton's baccalaureate address to the senior class was, in part, as follows:

Gentlemen of the Graduating Class: I have been speaking to you of one who enjoyed the privilege of addressing twenty successive classes in this college on baccalaureate Sunday. I know what he would say to you to-day. I know how kindly and affectionately he would entreat you to lead a Christian life. I would have you feel at this moment that, though dead, he yet speaks, and I would have you find in the long life that has so recently terminated an inspiration and a guide to influence all the years that are before you.

I know how you feel to-day. These four years have been great years in your life. You have lived in a new life, come in contact with new thought, formed close friendships. In later life you will form no such friendships. You are about to separate. Before the separation comes, I wish to say for myself, and for my colleagues of the Faculty, that we wish you well; that what success you have will give us joy, and that what comes to you of sorrow will make us sad. I wish you to remember us, even as we shall remember you. Success is not to be measured in material prosperity only. Do not think too much of wealth or power or fame. Put a proper estimate on things of the mind.

I hope that a considerable number of you will regard college to devote yourselves to the search for truth, even though you know that the emoluments connected with that service are very meagre. If your education has accomplished anything for you it has taught you that no man liveth to himself. Learn to be unselfish. You may be selfish, but then you lose love, and there is nothing that the soul hungers for as it does for love. No wealth and no success and no power and no fame can make up for the lack or loss of love. I would have you carry out a definite active Christian faith. Your life will be brighter, happier, and you will do more good if you live under the direction of Christian principles and in fellowship with God.

Some of you are inclined to the intellectual life. One of the early temptations of that life is the feeling that one has risen to a level that enables him to transcend ordinary everyday Christianity. I hope that you will all be Christians, but whether you are or not, I trust that you will refrain from attempting to patronize Christianity.

Go, then, my brothers, and live the life that God appoints you. Make good use of your time, your talents, your opportunities, and when it is all over with you, may it be said of you that you loved the truth, that you served your generation, that you played your part, that you believed in God, that you trusted Christ, and followed in His footsteps.

The honor list of the School of Arts Department of the university for the members of the graduating class has been given out.

Those receiving honors for general excellence are announced alphabetically as follows:

Magna Cum Laude.—John Forsyth Crawford, Syria; Alfred Hayes, Jr., Pennsylvania; Daniel Fellows Platt, New-Jersey; Joseph Curtis Sloane, Pennsylvania; William Douglas Ward, New-York; Arthur Register Wells, Iowa; Wilbur Marshal Urban, Pennsylvania.

Cum Laude.—John Hall Bowman, New-Jersey; Frederick Clark Bradner, New-York; William Foster Burns, Illinois; Willis Howard Butler, New-York City; Howard Dolby Carpenter, Massachusetts; Albert Samuel Cook, Pennsylvania; William Brown Cooke, West Virginia; Samuel G. Craig, Missouri; James Stoner Crawford, Pennsylvania; Walter Holmes Darby, New-Jersey; Charles Ernest Dechant, Pennsylvania; Daniel Weaver Dexter, New-York; James Ralston Flemming, District of Columbia; Curtis Smiley Foster, Pennsylvania; John Selby Forgan, New-York; Edwin Harrison, New-Jersey; Richard Daniel Hatch, New-York City; Francis De Haes Janvier, Delaware; Lucius Carter Kennedy, Pennsylvania; Richard Lea Kennedy, Colorado; Frederick Wheeler Lewis, Pennsylvania; Vinter Herbert Lukens, New-Jersey; Stanley Robert McCormick, Illinois; Henry Augustus McNulty, New-Jersey; John Sargent Newbold, Pennsylvania; Edwin Mark Norris, Iowa; Edward Ross Otheman, New-York City; Joseph William Park, Mississippi; Christy Payne, Pennsylvania; Robert Edwin Ross, Illinois; Warren Disley Seymour, Pennsylvania; John Clarence Smith, New-Jersey; Ernest Taylor Steward, Pennsylvania; Frank Collins Van Sellar, Illinois; Dexter Mason Ferry Weeks, New-York.

William Beveridge, New-York; William John Bone, Pennsylvania; Ray Harrison Carter, Pennsylvania, Charles Beach Condit, New-Jersey; Arthur Dunn, Pennsylvania; Demeter Nicola Furnajieff, Macedonia; Edwin Dodge Hardin, Syria; Robert Parmly Harris, New-Jersey; Nelson Zeller Hartzlar, Massachusetts Selden Long Haynes, Indian Territory; Benjamin Lewis Hirshfield, Ohio; Edward Henry Hoos, New-Jersey; Theodore Sollace Huntington, Ohio; Paul Griswold Hudson, Andrew Ohio; Daniel Hudson, New-York City; Darwin Rush James, Jr., New-York; Walter Gillette Libby, New-Jersey; William Hamilton MacColl, New-York; Andrew Reed McNitt, Pennsylvania; Henry Buck Master, Pennsylvania; Andrew Parker Nevin, Pennsylvania; Roy Lorton North, Pennsylvania; Thomas Ross, Pennsylvania; Harry English Shaw, New-Jersey; Arthur Ed. Sheldon, New-Jersey; Edgar Mason Smead, New-York; Edward Forrester Holden Sutton, New-York City; Raymond Lynde Wadhams, Pennsylvania; Howard Erskine White, New-Jersey; Joe Hillcite White, New-Jersey; Louis Clayton Woodruff, Connecticut; Robert Lansing Zabriskie, New-York.

The first group indicated above represents an average first group standing during the four years' course. The second list are those men who have maintained an average second group during the college course, and the third list are those whose standing is above the middle of the class, but not high enough to receive the designation of cum laude or magna cum laude.

Special honors in particular departments are conferred, as follows:

Philosophy.—High Honors John Forsyth Crawford, Syria; Daniel Weaver Dexter, New-York; Edwin Mark Norris, Iowa; Wilbur Marshall Urban, Pennsylvania.

History, Jurisprudence, and Politics.—High Honors—Alfred Hayes, Jr., Pennsylvania. Honors—Daniel Fellows Platt, New-Jersey.

Natural Science.—High Honors—Curtis Smiley Foster, Pennsylvania.

Classics.—High Honors Joseph Curtis Sloane, Pennsylvania; Louis Clayton Woodruff, Connecticut. Honors—Robert Patterson Harris, New-Jersey.

English.—High Honors—Henry Buck Master, Pennsylvania.

Mathematics.—High Honors—William Douglas Ward, New-York.

High honors in these various departments indicate that the recipient has maintained a first-group standing in courses covering ten hours' work, with an allowance of one second group, these ten hours running through the junior and senior years. Honors represent simply an average first-group standing during the two years.

The commencement appointments are as follows:

The Latin salutatory, which represents the highest honor of the class, and is conferred on the student maintaining the highest general standing for the course, is taken this year by William Douglas Ward of Rochester, N. Y., the famous baseball and football player.

The English salutatory, representing the second highest honor of the class, is conferred on Daniel Fellows Platt of Englewood, N. J.

The valedictory oration is conferred on Richard Daniel Hatch of New-York City.

Additional honorary orations for the commencement stage are conferred upon Joseph Curtis Sloane of Pennsylvania, Alfred Hayes, Jr., of Pennsylvania, John Forsyth Crawford of Syria, Arthur Register Wells of Iowa, Wilbur Marshal Urban of Pennsylvania, and Willis Howard Butler of New-York City.

PRESIDENT TAYLOR ON THE IDEAL

The Baccalaureate Sermon to the Graduating Class at Vassar.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 9.—The twenty-seventh commencement exercises of Vassar College opened to-day with the baccalaureate services. At 10:30 o'clock 100 seniors, dressed in white, marched into the college chapel, where a large number of guests were already assembled. The platform was beautifully decorated with pink laurel and maidenhair ferns.

Dr. Edward S. Bowman presided at the organ. President Taylor read from the eleventh and twelfth chapters of the Epistle to the Hebrews, and preached the baccalaureate sermon from the text: "Where there is no vision the people perish."—Proverbs xxix., 18. The sermon was a strong plea for the ideal, as the only reality. President Taylor drew from history the lesson that nations decay only when they lose their high ideals. He rejected the generalization commonly made that for all nations the period of maturity must necessarily be followed by one of decay. He traced the power of the "vision," the "ideal" in science, philosophy, education, art, literature, and religion. The tendency of thought to-day is toward idealism. Agnosticism is losing ground.

In the few closing words, addressed to the senior class, President Taylor urged them to find the unity of all life in a personality, and to be led in every path of life by a clear ideal, which should be a vision of that personality. He reminded them that they would be false to the opportunities of their college education if they did not get above the common things of life, and secure a broader outlook than that secured by the life of average opportunities.

The baccalaureate hymn was composed by Miss Sue W. Hoagland, '95, of Brooklyn. Dr. Bowman gave an organ recital in the evening.

AT SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

Chancellor James R. Day Preaches on the Integrity of the Bible.

SYRACUSE, June 9.—Chancellor James R. Day preached this morning the baccalaureate sermon to the students of Syracuse University. His subject was "The Integrity of the Bible." After examining the Bible in the light of science, literature, and history, and directing attention to its vindication as a book always modern, and dating with the progress of all centuries, he said:

Understand that the integrity of the Bible does not depend upon the question whether Moses wrote an account of his own funeral, or Job lived before or after the captivity. Its roots are deeper and run out wider than all of that. We should not, therefore, become panic-stricken if Christian scholars concede errancy upon some of these minor matters. Such a spirit is more becoming the excitable heathen who guards his sacred books with the sword than to Christians in the calm confidence of the integrity of their Holy Scriptures. We are not to defend our Bible by hiding it away from the face of the scholar. We guard it by light, not by darkness; by knowledge, not by ignorance; by faith, not by fears. If anything could harm the Bible, it would be the fears and clamor of its mistaken friends.

This is an age when men will critically study the Bible, and you cannot prevent it, and if you are wise you will not make the attempt. No attitude could be more inconsistent for a Protestant. It is the reversal of the principles of the Reformation. It is antagonism of the very foundations of Protestantism itself.

While there is much in the so called higher criticism and new theology that is infantile and will die teething, nevertheless it is not Irrigsmism that is embarrassing the authority of the Word of God, but rather the anathema, the boycott. Briggsism is far more in affinity with Protestantism than is odious heresy hunting. The anathema and theological boycott belong to the age of the rack and the stake.

Do not fall into the error of using the Scriptures dogmatically. They do not come to us in forms of systematic theology, though these have their place in the world. Systematic theology is rather the human guide posts than the road. Most of us are anxious to know what theological beliefs you bring out of the Scriptures as they are to have you apply them in their simple, plain teachings as a balm to the wounds and sores of humanity. Let them shine in their sweet precepts and promises upon the paths of weary and discouraged mankind.

The Harvard Graduates' Magazine for June is about to be issued. It contains the following interesting articles:

Frontispiece, Savage's Washington; Francis Parkman's autobiography; "Where Harvard Students Come From," J. H. Beale, Jr., '87; "Shall We Have a University Club?" W. R. Thayer, '81; "Higher Education in Railway Management," T. B. Leighton, '88; "The Pi Eta Society," (with illustrations,) E. A. Whitman, '81; "From a Graduate's Window"; Savage's portrait of Washington, '53; announcements and meetings; the university; athletics; officers of college organizations; the graduates.

That the training given by the departments of history and economics in the university are appreciated may be seen from the following list of recent graduates who have just been appointed to important positions:

F. R. Clow, '91, Professor of History in the State Normal School, Oshkosh, Wis.

Samuel B. Harding, A. M., '94, Assistant Professor of History in the University of Indiana.

Edwin V. Morgan, '90, Instructor in History in Western Reserve University.

E. W. Warren, '95, Instructor in Economics and Sociology in the University of the City of New-York.

W. J. Whitney, '95, Professor of History in Drury College, Springfield, Mo.

George P. Winship, '93, Librarian of the John Carter Browne Library, Providence.

Frank Zinkeisen, '89, Instructor in Mediaeval and Modern History in the University of Illinois.

Several similar appointments in well-known universities are still pending.

CORNELL'S YEAR ALMOST OVER.

Programme of the Commencement Exercises—Faculty Changes.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 9.—The college year is fast drawing to a close. The work of the term will end at noon on June 15. Commencement exercises begin Sunday, June 16, and end Thursday, June 20. The following will be the order of exercises during commencement.

Sunday, June 16, 3:30 P. M.—The baccalaureate sermon, by the Rev. John Henry Barrows, D. D., in Armory Hall.

Monday, June 17, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.—Exhibition of drawings and equipment in the Departments of Architecture and Civil Engineering in Lincoln Hall, of mechanical engineering in Sibley College, of physics in Franklin Hall, of chemistry in Morse Hall, and of mathematics in White Hall. 3 P. M., commencement baseball game at Percy Field, Brown University against Cornell. 8 P. M., concert by the University Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs at the Lyceum Opera House.

Tuesday, June 18, 9:30 A. M.—Class day exercises at Armory Hall. 11:30 A. M., class day exercises on the campus. 9 P. M., senior ball at Armory Hall.

Wednesday, June 19, 10 A. M.—Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees in Morrill Hall. 10 A. M., annual business meeting of the alumni in Barnes Hall. 2 to 4 P. M., exhibition of the departments of natural history, botany, and arboriculture in Sage College and the conservatories; geology, physiology, and vertebrate zoology in Morrill Hall; entomology and invertebrate zoology in White Hall; agriculture and horticulture in Agricultural Building. 4 P. M. to 6 P. M., President's reception to all students receiving degrees. 8 P. M., dramatic performance by the Masque at the Lyceum Opera House.

Thursday, June 20, 9:30 A. M.—Twenty-sixth annual commencement in Armory Hall. 1 P. M., university banquet at the Armory.

At the meeting of the Trustees this week the following additional appointments were made: Lewis E. Sodderna, Fellow, 1894-5, to be instructor in French, to take the place of E. W. Olmsted; P. S. Northrup, professor of English in Cascadilla School, 1893-5, to be instructor in English in place of W. C. Abbot, resigned; C. J. Sembower, University of Indiana, to be instructor in English; C. J. Bullock, Fellow in University of Wisconsin, 1894-5, to be instructor in economics, instead of Dr. F. Fetter, who will go to the University of Indiana; graduate student Vergil Snyder, Cornell, 1895, to be an additional instructor in mathematics; E. A. Morton, Cornell Fellow, 1894-5, to be an assistant in chemistry; E. J. Durand, Fellow in Botany, to be assistant in botany; C. A. Martin, promoted from instructor to assistant professor of architecture; W. K. Hatt, Corpell, '94, to be instructor in civil engineering; John Hayford, to be additional instructor in civil engineering; E. T. Adams, Cornell, '94, to be instructor in mechanical engineering; W. A. Finch, to be Secretary of the Law School.

Last Monday evening the French Dramatic Club produced Labiche's "La Grammaire," before a large audience. This week the Masque presents "Tragedy" with a cast of ten men.

Miss M. Carey Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr College, has been nominated for one of the Alumni Trustees of Cornell, to be elected commencement week. This is believed to be the first time that any of the leading universities in this country has named a woman for Trustee.

Morse Hall, the chemical building erected in 1880, has become inadequate for the needs of the department. During the Summer an annex will be built which will increase the capacity of the old building by one-half.

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER.

Arrangements for the Commencement Exercises Completed.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 9.—The arrangements for the commencement exercises of the University of Rochester have now been completed. President Hill will deliver his baccalaureate sermon at the First Presbyterian Church on the morning of next Sunday, June 16. Last year it was preached for the first time in a church outside the Baptist denomination, and it has always heretofore been delivered in the evening. The programme of the other exercises of the week follows: Monday, 3 P. M., opening of the new physical laboratory to the inspection of the public; Monday, 8 P. M., Dewey prize declamations by sophomores at Lyceum Theatre, with music by the University Mandolin Club; Monday, 10 P. M., fraternity reunions at the various chapter houses; Tuesday, 10 A. M., annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, at Anderson Hall; Tuesday, 3 P. M., class day exercises, at Lyceum Theatre, and at 5 P. M., on university campus; Tuesday, 8 P. M., annual oration before Phi Beta Kappa, at Lyceum, by William H. McElroy of New-York; Tuesday, 9:30 P. M., informal reunion of the alumni at Chamber of Commerce; Wednesday, 10 A. M., Phi Beta Kappa business meeting, at Reynold's Laboratory. Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., graduating exercises at Lyceum Theatre; Wednesday, 8 P. M., President's reception at his residence; Thursday, 10 A. M., alumni business meeting at Reynold's Laboratory; Thursday, 1 P. M., alumni dinner on the campus. An interesting feature of commencement week will be the celebration by Psi Upsilon of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the founding of its local chapter. It is proposed to have a luncheon, a drive in the afternoon, and a banquet in the evening. The charter members were initiated by a committee from the Yale chapter, consisting of Augustus H. Strong, now President of Rochester Theological Seminary, and Theodore Bacon, the prominent Rochester lawyer.

The Fall term of the university will open on Thursday, Sept. 19. Entrance examinations are announced for June 18 and Sept. 18.

Union College News.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 9.—The senior examinations have been finished. The members of that class will have a vacation until June 21, when the centennial exercises begin. Next week will be devoted to reviewing, and the examinations for the rest of the college will be held the following week. Examinations for the removal of conditions are now being held.

The Advisory Board of The Concordiensis has completed its appointments for next year's staff, which will be as follows: Business Manager—W. L. Huggins, '96; Editor in Chief—Major A. Twiford, '96; Literary Editor—William H. Hall, '96; Assistant Editors—F. Packard Palmer, '97; William T. Cherry, '97; W. H. Robinson, '97; Reporters—Hammer, '98; Sheehan, '98; Reed, '98, and Sturdevant, '98. It has been decided to get out a daily edition of The Concordiensis during commencement, something never before attempted.

A "Union College Song Book," the first published in twenty years, has just been produced by Hall, '96, and Beattie, '96, the editors. It is a neatly-bound volume, containing all the college songs, except the medley, many songs of other colleges, and a miscellaneous collection of negro and popular melodies.

A special meeting of the New-York Alpha of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity was held Friday afternoon for the election of new members. The Phi Beta Kappa key was conferred upon Theodore F. Bayles, West Kortwright; Rockwell Harmon Potter, Glenville; George Linnis Streeter, Gloversville; John N. D. Neider, Schenectady, all from the graduating class.

The Sigma Xi Fraternity has elected the following members of the senior class: Miles Ayrault, Jr., Tonawanda; Edgar Brown, Manchester; Loren C. Guerney, East Coeskill; Francis E. Holleran, Waterloo; Fred M. Eames, Albany; Frederick Klein, Gloversville, and Horatio M. Pollock, Schenectady.

Wells College Notes.

AURORA, N. Y., June 9.—Saturday evening a students' recital was given under the direction of Prof. Winkler. The elections of the last week have resulted as follows:

Wells College Boat Club: President—Miss Williams, '96; Vice President—Miss Miles, '97; Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Hunter, '98. Missionary Society: President—Miss Soule, '97; Vice President—Miss Howell, '96; Recording Secretary—Miss Swinnerton, '97; Coresponding Secretary—Miss Case; Treasurer—Miss Pratt. Chapter of the College Settlement: President—Miss Osborne, '98; Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Goodman, '97.

At a meeting of the Collegiate Association Monday evening, Miss Soule, '97; Miss Gardner, '96, and Miss Johnson, '93, were elected delegates to the meeting of the Young Woman's Christian Association to be held at Northfield, Mass., in the last week in July.

The Dean, Miss Helen Fairchild Smith, held a reception for the graduating class last Tuesday evening.

The Phoenix banquet, in honor of the graduating class, was given in Phoenix Hall Friday evening. The following toasts were given Miss Wilkison, '96, acting as toastmistress: "A Summer Idyl," Miss Swinnerton, '97; "Our Seniors," Miss Ankeney, '97, to which Miss Strong, President of '95, responded; "A Queen," Miss Kingsbury, '96; "Phoenix," Miss Howell, '96. Of former Phoenix members there were present Mrs. Andrus, '80; Miss Stephenson, and Miss Brower.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

TROY, N. Y., June 8.—The semi-annual reports of the sophomores and juniors were distributed May 31, the two classes beginning their four weeks' course in surveying at Ballston last Monday. The other two classes received their cards Thursday.

The seniors began the reading of their graduating theses yesterday. The programme for commencement is as follows: Sunday, commencement sermon, by T. P. Sawin, D. D.; Monday and Tuesday, reading of theses; Tuesday evening, alumni dinner at the Troy Club; Wednesday, 11 A. M., alumni meeting; 1:30 P. M., luncheon tendered to the association of graduates by Director Ricketts; 8 P. M., commencement exercises, with an address by O. F. Nichols, C. E., '68, Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn elevated railroad; 10 P. M., commencement hop. The graduating class numbers twenty-eight, one of whom will receive the degree of Bachelor of Science and the others that of Civil Engineer.

The Transit, issued by the junior class, came out this year before commencement, and is equal to any of its predecessors. The cuts, made from drawings by the students, are exceptionally good.

A Gift to Mount Holyoke.

Mount Holyoke College has just received an offer of endowment very gratifying to its alumnae and friends. Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago has volunteered to give $50,000 as a perpetual endowment fund on condition that $150,000 additional is raised within the next eighteen months.

The Alumae Association of New-York, Brooklyn, and vicinity has taken the matter up, and solicits contributions. Friends of education who desire further information are requested to address the President of the association, Mrs. Edwin Atwell, 1,088 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

When Thackeray Was In Love.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Dr. Donald Macleod recalls an anecdote of Thackeray's and his brother, Dr. Norman Macleod's, common recollection of their visit to Weimar. Thackeray had been there the year after Norman, and both of them had fallen in love with the beautiful Melaine, with whom everybody in Weimar was in love when Thackeray went to lecture in Glasgow, Norman and he were chatting in the anteroom about those happy days in Weimar, and as Thackeray was stepping on the platform he turned to Norman and said, "I love her yet!"

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be ready daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 15 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY.—At 9 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Assyrian, from Philadelphia; at 9 AM for Progreso, per steamship Panama, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Panama";) at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Finance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Finance";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Colombia; (letters must be directed "per Colombia";) at *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Breakwater, from New Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamship Ethelred, from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Saale, via Southampton and Bremen; at 9 AM for Inagua, Port de Paix, Petit Goave, and Aux Cayes, per steamship Schleswig; at 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Gussie, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship A. Dumois, from New-Orleans; at 3 PM for La Plata Countries, direct, per steamship Moor, (letters must be directed "per Moorland";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamship Ethelwald, from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Hilary, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Hilary";) at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship South Cambria; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Harrald, from Mobile.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Bellena, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Bellena";) at 5 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine";) at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 9 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Allegheny, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alleghany";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 11 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Merida; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia (except West Australia) and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after May 24 and up to June *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June *16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June *17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June *21 at 6:30 PM, for on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., June 7, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHEN THACKERAY WAS IN LOVE.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Dr. Donald Macleod recalls an anecdote of Thackeray's and his brother, Dr. Norman Macleod's, common recollection of their visit to Weimar. Thackeray had been there the year after Norman, and both of them had fallen in love with the beautiful Melaine, with whom everybody in Weimar was in love when Thackeray went to lecture in Glasgow, Norman and he were chatting in the anteroom about those happy days in Weimar, and as Thackeray was stepping on the platform he turned to Norman and said, "I love her yet!"

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Werra.....June 22, 10 A. M..Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II...July 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....July 27, 10 A. M..Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II...Aug. 17, 3 P. M.....Genoa
Werra.....Aug. 31, 10 A. M..Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II...Sept. 21, 10 A. M.....Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $80 and upward; II. cabin, $50 and $80; round trip, $100 and $110.

Saale, Tu., June 11, 9 AM Saale, Sat., July 6, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., June 18, 4 PM Trave, Tu., July 9, 9 AM
Fulda, Sat., Je. 22, 11 AM Lahn, Tu., July 16, 5 AM
Spree, Tu., Je. 25, 10 AM Fulda, Sat., July 20, 9 AM
Ems, Sat., June 29, 10 AM Spree, Tu., July 23, 7 AM
Havel, Tu., July 2, 5 AM Ems, Sat., July 27, 9 AM

NOTICE.

Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London.

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Southampton, (London, Paris,) and Hamburg:

Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Normannia, Je. 20, 11 AM F. Bismarck, Jy. 25, 11 AM
F. Bismarck, Je. 27, 11 AM A. Victoria, Au. 8, 9 AM
Columbia, July 6, 11 AM Normannia, Aug. 15, 11 AM
Normannia, July 18, 11 AM F. Bismarck, Au. 22, 11 AM

I. Cabin, $95 and upward; II. Cabin, $60.

NOTICE.

After July 1 Express steamers will touch at CHERBOURG on their way to and from Southampton and Hamburg. Passengers conveyed to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE. Direct route to Paris without Channel crossing.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.

Cruise to NORWAY and the NORTH CAPE and to SPITZENBERGEN by the COLUMBIA in JULY.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK.....June 12 ST. LOUIS.....July 17
PARIS.....June 19 NEW-YORK.....July 24
ST. LOUIS.....June 26 PARIS.....July 31
NEW-YORK.....July 3 ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 7
PARIS.....July 10 BERLIN.....Aug. 14

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

NOORDLAND..June 12 WESTERNLD..July 10
WAESLAND....June 19 NOORDLAND...July 17
FRIESLAND....June 26 WAESLAND....July 31
RHYNLAND.....July 3 FRIESLAND....Aug. 7

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Lucania, June 15, 10 A. M. Umbria, July 6, 3 P. M.
*Etruria, June 22, 3 P. M. Lucania, July 13, 9:30 AM
Campania, Je. 29, 10 A. M. Etruria, July 20, 3 P. M.

* Will not carry steerage passengers.

EXTRA SAILING.

AURANIA.....Thursday, July 4, M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $90 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

United States Mail Steamships for GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY

From Pier 54 N. R., foot W. 24th St.

Anchoria, June 15, 11 A. M. Ethiopia, July 6, 3 P. M.
Circassia, June 22, 3 P. M. Furnessia, July 13, 10 A. M.

Cabin, $45 up; second cabin, $25 and $30.

Steerage outward, $14; to Glasgow, $15.

S. S. City of Rome, Saturday, June 29, 11 A. M. Saloon, $60 up; second cabin, $30; steerage, $18.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK—LONDON, Middle, June 15.

For Freight and Passage apply to

NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.

Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.

LA TOURAINE, Santelli...Sat., June 15, 8 A.M.
LA NORMANDIE, Potrot...Sat., June 22, 8 A.M.

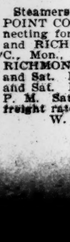
Parlor seats and buffet-smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris (or vice versa) seats, $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

S. S. Obdam.....Saturday, June 15, 1 P. M.
S. S. Spaardam.....Saturday, June 22, 1 P. M.

First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $38; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.



700 Mile Sea Trips

By the Beautiful NEW STEAMSHIPS of the

Old Dominion Line

To Old Point Comfort or Virginia Beach and Ret.
(Hygeia Hotel.) (Princess Anne Hotel.)

MOST DELIGHTFUL RESORTS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST FOR A

SPRING OUTING

MAY BE MADE FOR

$16 Old Point Comfort..$16.00 Virginia Beach....$17.00 $17

INCLUDING EVERY EXPENSE

OF MEALS AND BERTHS EN ROUTE AND A DAY AND A QUARTER'S BOARD AT EITHER HOTEL.

This trip is an ideal one, as the course skirts the coast, with little likelihood of seasickness, and passes in review many watering places and points of interest.

Send for copy of "PILOT," containing description of short and delightful trips.

OLD DOMINION S. S. COMPANY,
Pier 26 North River, New-York.
W. L. Guillaudeu, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

BELGIC.....June 24, 3 P. M.
PERU.....July 3, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....July 3, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....July 13, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....July 23, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. Jacksonville and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack'ville, via Charleston, June 11.
ALGONQUIN, Jacksonville direct, Fri., June 14.
SEMINOLE, Charleston only, Saturday, June 15.
CHEROKEE, Chas. & Jack'ville, Tues., June 18.

Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jack., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Egger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.

Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A Dull Week with Prices Slightly Changed Either Way.

OUTLOOK CONSIDERED SATISFACTORY

Bank Clearings and Railway Earnings Reflect Improving Business — Crop Reports Better — Incidents of the Week.

MONDAY—A. M.

Speculation last week was less active, but prices held fairly well. The Whitsuntide holidays in England and on the Continent retarded business in the early part of the week, but when the foreigners resumed operations they bought as many stocks as they sold. That they were not steady buyers of Americans was somewhat disappointing, but that they continue to hold their recently acquired investments is a matter for congratulation. There was no real pressure on the part of local holders, the principal selling being by professional operators.

All the news of the week was of a favorable character, including even the reduction of the Chicago and Northwestern dividend to 1½ per cent. for the half year. A larger distribution would not have been justified by the earnings of the company, and under the circumstances the conservatism of the Directors is to be commended. Crop reports continue to grow more favorable daily and there is now no doubt that the yield of staple products will be satisfactory, if not as large as in some years. Bank clearings reflect continued expansion of industrial activity. The advance in the rates of foreign exchange has caused talk of the possibility of gold exports, but it is hardly probable on the face of the existing easy money rates that any will be made. The Government bond syndicate is certainly not opposed to rates just below the shipping point, and it can be trusted to prevent them crossing it. Railway earnings continue satisfactory.

The range of speculation has become somewhat narrower, many operators having taken profits on the advance, but no disposition is shown by recent purchasers to part with their holdings. Those who operate on margins, owing to the advance, are in relatively strong position, and declines of a few points are not likely to shake them out. The tone toward the close of the week was quite strong, and the prevailing sentiment favored a further advance in prices in the near future.

There have been some ugly developments concerning the New-York, Susquehanna and Western, and the issues of the company, both stocks and bonds, have suffered in consequence. A block of the general mortgage bonds, about $1,100,000, was sold to a prominent banking house some months ago on representations as to the company's condition, which were not borne out by an expert's examination. The banking house thereupon returned the bonds, and the matter was hushed up, although resignations from the Board of Directors followed. The officers of the company have not made explanation of the incident, although they have had ample opportunity to do so, and the impression created has been adverse to the management. The publication of the report made by the expert would be particularly interesting to the security holders at this time, as it might quiet the rumors of an impending receivership.

The Cordage Company is again in the hands of receivers, and a reorganization is pending. The Reorganization Committee is composed of men of undoubted ability, and, as its plan has been underwritten, it is to be supposed that it will be carried through successfully.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing June 9, 1894.
*United States Leather pf.	95¾	93½	64½
Wabash	9¼	8⅝	7⅝
Wabash pf.	20¼	18½	13⅞
Wells-Fargo Express	110	110	..
Western Union Telegraph.	93⅛	91¾	85½
*Western Union Beef	11⅜	11⅛	..
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14⅜	13⅜	11½
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	45¾	44½	44¾

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $1,553,350. The banks now hold $39,667,900 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $890,400, an increase in specie of $142,800, a decrease in legal tenders of $1,754,800, a decrease in deposits of $232,600, and a decrease in circulation of $22,700.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	June 8, '95.	June 1, '95.	June 9, '94.
Loans	$503,437,600	$502,098,600	$465,403,700
Specie	70,783,800	70,641,000	100,475,500
Legal t'd'rs.	110,383,300	112,137,000	119,162,800
Net deposits	563,996,800	566,229,400	570,880,200
Circulation.	12,233,500	13,256,200	9,903,500

The following shows the relation between the reserves and the liabilities:

	June 8, '95.	June 1, '95.	June 9, '94.
Specie	$70,783,800	$70,641,000	$100,475,500
Legal t'd'rs.	110,383,300	112,137,000	119,162,800
Total reserve.	$181,167,100	$182,778,000	$219,638,300
Reserve req'd agt deposits	141,499,200	141,557,350	142,720,050
Excess reserve above legal requirements.	$39,667,900	$41,221,250	$76,918,250

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

1895	$39,667,900	1890	$4,916,375
1894	76,918,250	1889	11,056,175
1893	14,420,900	1888	27,310,850
1892	25,545,850	1887	4,420,050
1891	6,687,600	1886	14,052,975

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was abundantly supplied. Call loans were freely made at 1 per cent., but the average was about 1⅛ per cent.

Time money was in light demand, and offerings were liberal. Rates were 1¼@2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2½@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in increased supply, while the demand was good. Rates were 2½@2¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 2¾@3¼ per cent. for four months' commission-house names and prime four months' single names, 3@3¼ per cent. for prime six months', and 4@5 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England lost £478,500 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 63.40, became 62.19. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 3,550,000f in gold and gained 1,500,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was firm but gradually advancing rates. The postal rates for sterling were advanced to $4.89 for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.88¼@$4.88½ for sixty-day bills, $4.89¼@$4.89½ for demand, $4.89⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.87⅜ for commercial.

In Continental exchange francs were quoted at 5.15⅝ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95 13-16, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—40c premium. Boston—$@10c discount. St. Louis—60c premium. Cincinnati—25c premium. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium up to $5,000; 1 1-10 per cent. premium for larger sums.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67¼c on Saturday.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53⅝c.

In London bar silver sold at 30⅝d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $20,134,958, and the exports for the same period, $33,072,936. The net exports, therefore, have been $12,927,978. The net exports to date in 1894 were $45,169,402; in 1893, $63,430,907, and in 1892 $20,996,356.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Alton & Terre Haute	4
Bay State Gas	2⅜
Colorado Fuel & Iron	1⅛
Consolidated Gas	5
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	1
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y.	1
General Electric	1⅛
Iowa Central pf.	1⅜
Metropolitan Traction	1⅞
Minnesota Iron	9
Oregon R. & Navigation	5¼
Pullman Car	1
Southern Pacific	1¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron	2⅜

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil	1
American Tobacco	1⅛
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	1⅜
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	2
Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	1⅛
Flint & P. M.	1½
Flint & P. M. pf.	2⅝
Keokuk & D. M.	1⅛
L., N. A. & Chicago pf.	1⅜
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	1
Mobile & Ohio	1⅜
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	1⅜
New-Jersey Central	2¼
New-York & New-England	1
New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf.	1⅛
Oregon Improvement	1½
Philadelphia & Reading	2⅜
United States Cordage	2
United States Cordage pf.	3½
United States Cordage, gtd.	4
United States Leather	1¼
United States Leather pf.	1¼
United States Rubber	5¼

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Austin & Northwestern 1st	33⅜
Brook. W. & W. 1st	1
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	2⅜
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo 6s	1
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	1
Flint & Père Marquette, Pt. H. 5s	2
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	1⅝
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st	3
Lacledе Gas 1st	1
Louis. & Nash. 1st, N. O. & M. 1st	1
Nashville, C. & St. Louis con.	1½
New-York, N. H. & Hartford deb. certs.	1⅞
Ohio & Mississippi 2d	1
Richmond & Danville 6s	1⅛
Richmond & Danville deb. 5s, sta.	2
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba con. 6s	1⅝
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st	1½
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Tenn.	2
Virginia Midland gen.	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st, Wheel. div.	1

DECLINED.

Brooklyn Elevated 1st	3
Det., M. & M. 1st g.	1½
Erie, 2d con. certs	1½
Fort Worth & D. C. 1st	1
Iron Mountain gen.	1½
Kansas City & P. 1st	1½
Kansas Pacific con.	2
Kansas & Texas 2d	1½
Kansas & Texas 5s	1½
Mobile & Ohio gen.	2½
New-York, Sus. & Western ref. 5s	4½
Northern Pacific 3d, c.	1¼
Ohio Southern 1st	1
Oregon Improvement con.	1
Oregon Improvement 1st	1½
Oregon Short Line 6s	1½
Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r.	1½
Ore. Short Line & U. N.	2⅜
Oregon Short Line & U. N. con., t. r.	1
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville 2d	1
Reading 1st pf. inc.	3
Reading 2d pf. inc.	2½
Reading 3d pf. inc.	2½
Reading gen. 4s	1½
Reading gen. 4s, t. r.	1½
St. Louis Southwestern 2d	1
Texas Pacific 2d	1
Union Elevated 1st	2½
United States Cordage 1st	6½

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Notwithstanding the weakness of the stock market, the demand for gilt-edged securities continued unabated last week. Business was rather slack, owning to the limited amount of offerings, the holdings of most of the dealers having been practically exhausted. The bond market was dull and uninteresting, with the exception of the Chesapeake and Ohio bonds, which were active and higher, as a result of increased earnings. Securities of railroads in the Southwest continued strong, excepting Atchison bonds, which were weak. These bonds seem to be selling for about all they are worth at present prices. The weakest bonds on the list were those of the United States Cordage Company, which declined about 7 points, owing to the receivership. The disturbing factor was the rapid decline in Susquehanna, common and preferred, and the consequent unfavorable rumors in regard to the company. The main line of the system is very heavily bonded. The Wilkesbarre and Eastern first mortgage bonds are a first lien upon the connecting link between the Susquehanna and the Delaware and Hudson, and are in an exceptionally strong position. No matter what happens, they will probably fare very well.

The demand for American securities from Europe has apparently ceased for the time being, but there seems to be little doubt that, as soon as other round amounts of securities are obtainable, there will be a renewal of the large sales.

About July 1 it is expected that the usual demand will make itself felt, and it seems at present as though there would not be sufficient good investments to go around. Many investors are at present anticipating this demand by making their purchases now. This course seems to be a wise one.

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1894. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
June 6, 1895	£37,021,876	.....
June 7, 1894	37,060,580	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
June 6, 1895	82,262,033	£51,043,801
June 7, 1894	71,185,181	51,154,894
BANK OF GERMANY.		
June 6, 1895	38,205,080	15,604,470
June 7, 1894	35,078,250	11,692,750
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
June 6, 1895	10,248,000	13,532,000
June 7, 1894	10,265,000	16,349,000
NETHERLANDS.		
June 6, 1895	4,293,000	7,053,000
June 7, 1894	4,514,000	7,028,000
BELGIUM.		
June 6, 1895	2,831,333	1,415,667
June 7, 1894	2,982,000	1,491,000
SPAIN.		
June 6, 1895	8,004,000	12,500,000
June 7, 1894	7,918,000	8,735,000
Total last week	£191,865,322	£101,148,938
Corresponding week in 1894	169,003,021	96,450,614
Week ending May 30	193,116,230	100,447,490
Corresponding week last year	167,049,812	96,373,242

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended last Friday	$11,018,423
Corresponding week 1894	6,630,238
Since Jan. 1, 1895	232,446,716
Corresponding period 1894	193,020,669

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ended last Friday	$3,474,984
Corresponding week 1894	6,449,714
Since Jan. 1, 1895	146,528,379
Corresponding period 1894	159,750,433

Imports of Specie.

Week ended last Friday	$117,885
Corresponding week 1894	103,418
Since Jan. 1, 1895	20,789,582
Corresponding period 1894	9,873,092

Exports of Specie.

Week ended last Friday	$952,351
Corresponding week 1894	7,886,403
Since Jan. 1, 1895	45,157,293
Corresponding period 1894	70,837,828

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Clearings for week ending June 8	$577,190,009
Balances for week ending June 8	37,790,081
Clearings for week ending June 1	494,623,991
Balances for week ending June 1	31,576,494
Clearings for week ending May 25	606,671,693
Balance for week ending May 25	34,148,923
Clearings for week ending May 18	695,175,789
Balances for week ending May 18	43,530,856
Clearings for week ending May 11	661,801,526
Balance for week ending May 11	42,634,239
Clearings for week ending May 4	694,907,383
Balance for week ending May 4	42,133,265

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE R. I., June 8.—The general condition of the local stock market is much the same as last week. There is a growing inquiry for local investments, and the bank stock list is more active. Sales of City National Bank at 64, Commercial National at 49, Merchants' National at 62, Manufacturers' National at 135, and Second National at 121 are reported. During the past week the stockholders of the Providence and Springfield Railroad, which was several years ago leased to the New-York and New-England, have received a circular from the President of the company, stating that the larger holders have sold their stock at 90, with the stipulation that all stockholders should have the privilege of disposing of their stock at the same price, which privilege is to expire on June 12. This circular is causing some little inquiry on the part of the smaller holders as to who is buying the stock, and for whose interest the purchase is being made. It is said that the control of the stock has already been acquired by the purchasers, but as yet no public meeting it has been utterly impossible to learn who the actual purchasers are, although the name of a prominent New-York house has been mentioned as representing, as brokers the principals in the matter. The capital stock of the Providence and Springfield Railroad Company, although being only about $300,000, and the number of shareholders understood to be few, the above offer is causing quite a little local interest, owing to the company's former close alliance with the New-York & New-England. The stock of the American Screw Company is still on the advance, and is now quoted at 216 bid and 225 asked. This stock has been much sought for, and if the demand continues still higher figures may be expected in the near future. The insurance list is in better favor, and there is some little inquiry for these stocks, with only small amounts offered. The inquiry for illuminating stocks is still good, and Narragansett Electric Lighting is now offered at 82½, with 81½ bid. Providence Gas has sold at 83.

In the local money market commercial paper is quoted at 4@5 per cent., and call loans between banks at 3 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I., quote closing prices as follows:

BANKS.	Bid.	Asked.
American	44	47
Atlantic	31½	35
Blackstone Canal	25⅜	26½
City	63¼	..
Commercial	48½	49½
Eagle	56¼	..
Fifth	46¾	49
First	111	113
Fourth	120	..
Globe	54	..
High Street	60	..
Jackson	....	25½
Manufacturers'	134	63
Mechanics'	53⅜	64½
National Exchange	101	..
National of North America	42	..
National Commerce	49½	..
Old	113	..
Phenix	70	..
Rhode Island	23¾	24¾
Roger Williams	68½	..
Second	....	127
Third	79½	..
Traders'	40	..
Westminster	57	..
Weybosset	46	..
PAWTUCKET.		
First	155	100
Pacific	69	..
Slater	159	..
TRUST COMPANIES.		
Industrial	100	102½
Mercantile	30	40
Union Trust Company	50	..
RAILROADS.		
Boston & Providence	260	..
New-York, N. H. & Hartford	210	..
N. Y., N. H. & Hart. deb bonds	143	147
Providence and Springfield	90	..
Pawtuxet Valley	150	..
Providence & Worcester	250	..
Providence, Warren, & Boston	125	..
MAUFACTURING COMPANIES.		
American Screw	216	225
American Supply	....	72½
Armington & Sims	....	50
Gorham Manufacturing pf	115⅜	117½
Nicholson File	50½	..
National & Prov. Worsted pf.	100	103½
National & Prov. Worsted 6s	100	..
Pawtucket Hair Cloth	38	43½
R. I. Perkins H-S	90	102
R. I. Perkins H-S. pf	107½	110
INSURANCE.		
Equitable	48½	50
Merchants'	48	49½
Providence Washington	45	48½

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

	Bid.	Asked.
Narragansett Electric	81½	82½
Providence Gas	82½	..
Pawtucket Gas	81	..
Providence Telephone	95	97
Rhode Island Electric Protect.	..	125
Woonsocket Electric	..	105
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Continental Steamboat	....	70
Providence & Stonington S. S.	140	..

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, June 8.—The feature of the local market during the last week has been the demand for investment securities. The speculation in the traction stocks, which was very heavy in May, the sales being the largest in the history of the Exchange, has subsided, but nearly all the street railway bonds have advanced sharply, and, with one or two exceptions, all command a premium. There has been no trading in the Westinghouse stocks this week. The advance in Air Brake has come to a halt, and the price has receded to 137. The Westinghouse Electric Company will hold its adjourned annual meeting on the 17th prox., but, as there is no intimation of a dividend on the second preferred stock, the market for it remains very dull and narrow. Toward the close of the week the Philadelphia Company (Natural Gas) became more active, and advanced 1, to 18⅝. The company is carrying on very extensive field operations, and, if its efforts in that direction are successful, it will likely result in the further postponement of the erection of its plant on Brunot Island, for the manufacture of fuel gas. A financial event of the week was the sale by Allegheny City of $600,000 4 per cent. street and sewer bonds. There were twenty-seven bids, aggregating $17,000,000, and the price realized—106.712—is the highest ever paid for that city's issues. It was this sale which stimulated the demand for other classes of local bonds. Money easy at 5 and 6 per cent.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Philadelphia Company	18½	18¾
Wheeling Gas	15½	..
Central Traction	....	26
Citizens' Traction	57⅜	..
Pleasant Valley	21⅝	22
West End Traction	35	..
Pittsburg and Birmingham Trac.	17⅜	17½
Duquesne Traction	35	35½
Pittsburg, Ally and Manchester	39⅛	40½

THE CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 8.—This week's market for industrials has been exceedingly active, the traction stocks again leading. The demand for good investment securities has been so great that many stocks very seldom traded in have been sought for, making a broader market than we have seen for weeks. Cincinnati Street Railway stock was bid up to-day to 115, and it is reported on good authority that most of the stock sold has been bought for New-York people. Mount Adams and Eden Park Incline Railroad Company, which is under control of the Cincinnati Street Railroad, has also been strong; it was 111 bid at the close. Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Street Railroad has been advanced on the remarkable increase in earnings, as shown each month of this year. The industrials have all ruled strong, particularly Procter and Gamble, which is one of the local favorites. Cincinnati Leaf Tobacco Warehouse preferred is being bought for the 2 per cent. dividend which will be declared June 20.

Money is much easier, being offered at 3 per cent. on call. Time loans are 4 to 4½ per cent.

Messrs. W. C. Hilton & Co., Cincinnati, quote closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Cincinnati 4s of 1907-8	102	102½
Cincinnati 4s of 1911, 1912, and 1913	102½	102¾
Cincinnati 7 3-10s of 1902	120¾	121
Cin., Newport & Cov. 5s	99¼	100
Little Miami 5s	112	114
Cin., Hamilton & Dayton 4½s	90¾	100
Cin., Hamilton & Dayton 5s	104	105
Cin., Hamilton & Dayton 6s	113	114
Dayton & Mich	108¼	109
Cin., Ham. & Ind. 7s	114	115
Atlas National Bank	133	135½
Citizens' National Bank	200	225
Fourth National Bank	245	250
German National Bank	292½	296
Merchants' National Bank	110	120
Market National Bank	150	155
Lafayette National Bank	250	300
Second National Bank	350	400

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, June 8.—Local securities were strong. Prices for both stocks and bonds have made substantial advances during the week. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Car Heating Company was held Tuesday. A dividend of 1 per cent. will be paid the stockholders Aug. 15. The old Board of Directors was re-elected, with the exception of George T. Walker. Charles A. Sheedon took his place. The Hon. Charles Tracey was elected First Vice President in place of William G. Rice, resigned. Otherwise the officers are the same. A reorganization of the agencies and the assurance of large contracts in the near future promise good results. Sales of the stock were made at 35. The Municipal Gas Company has just secured a three-years' contract to light the Executive Mansion and the Capitol with gas and electric lights, at $30,000 a year. It is estimated that the State will save $10,000 per year by the contract.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows.

	Bid.	Asked.
Troy City Ry	81½	..
Celluloid	92	96
Consolidated Car Heating	35	37½
Manhattan Oil	35	40
N. Y. Air Brake	....	6
Commercial Union Tel	103	106
Municipal Gas	145	150
Albany Ry. cn. 1st 5s	*106¾	..
Watervliet, T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	*113¾	..
Water., T. & R. R. 2d 6s, gtd	*113	..

*And interest.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, June 9.—The rate of discount during the week was ⅜ per cent for three months' bills, and ¼ per cent. for thirty-day bills. As yet there is no prospect of relief from the gold plethora. The new Chilean loan of £2,000,000 was subscribed for to the amount of £20,000,000. The only hope from the Chinese loan is that Continental houses will withdraw gold from London. Silver was steady. The supplies were scarce.

The stock market was quiet, but firm. Consols fell ¼. American railroad securities during the week were dull in the absence of New-York support, but were better at the close. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern rose 2. Union Pacific and Northern Pacific each fell 7; Denver and Rio Grande preferred 5; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé A's, and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred each 4; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Denver and Rio Grande common, and Louisville and Nashville each 3; Central Pacific New-York, Lake Erie and Western, and Norfolk and Western each 2, and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific ordinary 1.

For the Destruction of Porpoises.

From The London Daily News.

A baited needle apparatus, invented for the destruction of porpoises, which prey upon the sardines and other small fish, and do much damage also to the fishermen's nets, has been distributed among the most intelligent fishermen and also the pilots at Brest, with precise instructions as to their use. The fishermen say that the porpoise, which readily takes the leap, makes a tremendous leap after swallowing it, and then sinks to the bottom, where it is devoured by the fish and crabs which swarm there; that they have witnessed these leaps, but have never found a dead fish with this bait in its inside. In presence of these results, the French Minister of Marine, who naturally does not consider them conclusive, has directed the experiments to be continued.

An Eccentric Bet at Tullins.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Eccentric bets are all the rage in France just now. At Tullins, in the department of the Isère, the arrival of a traveling wild-beast show has been the occasion of a wager. A barber in the town made a bet with the proprietor of the show that he would shave a man inside the lion's cage. The bet was won, the man shaved being a local bootmaker. Instead of resenting the intrusion, the lions looked with the utmost indifference on the whole proceedings. One of the spectators, who probably had suffered from long tedious waits at the barber's shop, remarked that perhaps customers would be in more haste to get out of the chair if it was always placed in the same situation.

FLOATING BOTTLES AT SEA

THE CURRENTS OF THE OCEAN TO BE MAPPED OUT BY THEM.

A New System Devised by the Hydrographers of the Navy Department, from Which Much Good Is Expected.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The floating bottle at sea, already well known as a means of communication between the shipwrecked sailor and the land, is destined to have a more general and somewhat scientific use. The hydrographers of the United States Navy have devised a system of ascertaining the currents of the ocean. Blanks are furnished steamers and sailing vessels, with the request that the position of the ship and date be recorded when the information is thrown overboard, securely placed in a bottle, which has the power of floating thousands of miles in a period covering years.

When the bottle and the record is recovered, the finder forwards the information to the Navy Department, giving the date of recovery and position. A simple matter of calculation enables the experts to ascertain the interval of time and the total distance covered. It is not possible, of course, to give the exact route of the bottle, but the general course is followed by a line usually as nearly straight as intervening bodies of land will permit, or in some cases conforming to some extent with the well-established results of ocean-current observations.

The recent information acquired by this means confirms a previous indication, which shows a circular movement of the waters of the Atlantic around a point lying to the southwest of the Azores and coinciding with the anti-cyclonic region, around which the prevailing winds blow in a similar direction. Starting from a point to the southward of the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, the outer edge of this vast circulating system of waters mounts toward the northeast as far as the fifty-first parallel of latitude, there becoming easterly. Northwest of the Azores a portion of the current again takes a northeasterly direction, which ultimately lands these bottles upon the coasts of Scotland and Norway. The main body of the drift, crossing the meridian of 20 degrees between 40 and 50 degrees north latitude, turns to the southward and parallels the shores of Europe and Africa until the latitude of the Canaries is reached, experiencing on its way south a slight deviation toward the Straits of Gibraltar. Quitting then, the African coast, the external edge takes a southwesterly direction, unites with the northern portion of the equatorial current, and, entering the Gulf of Mexico through the Yucatan passage, emerges as the Gulf Stream by the Straits of Florida.

During the past year there has been a large number of experiments by various vessels. A classification of the floating bottles into groups enables a comparison of the various currents. An interesting and instructive discovery is that in the waters south of the British Isles, in the region which is known as the Rennell current, which has been supposed to set north and northwest athwart the mouth of the English and St. George Channels, it is found that there is ground to disprove any such current, while the direction taken by bottles in favor of such a current is explainable by a series of southerly gales, which are known to have prevailed in the region at the time of the experiments. There have been other observations, notably that of the Prince of Monaco, who, in his yacht L'Hirondelle, made a special study of the region and failed to discover conclusive evidence of the permanent existence of the Rennell current.

There are other floating bottles whose records dispute the drift of the northern waters of the Gulf of Mexico through the Straits of Florida.

The bottle which remained longest afloat is one thrown overboard by the yacht L'Hirondelle, which floated 5,700 miles in an interval of 2,625 days. A long journey was that made by a bottle from the Sedgmore, which traveled 3,000 miles in 420 days. Another bottle traveled 7,290 miles in 457 days, and still another drifted 2,700 miles in 546 days. The duration of the drift, as well as the distance covered, depended a great deal upon the direction and force of the wind, so that, while some bottles were calculated to have drifted but a few miles per day, others made very good time. Thus the bottle from L'Hirondelle, in its 5,700 miles, was reckoned to have drifted a little over two miles each day, while a bottle from the steamship Valesia drifted fifty miles a day for five days, a rate of speed which exceeded any of the bottles the records of which have been sent to the Hydrographic Office. Notwithstanding the difference in the speed of the drift, the results for any one region show a fair degree of accordance. Those which were affected by the equatorial current united in giving a mean velocity of nine miles per day, and the bottles which drifted with the mid-Atlantic Gulf Stream in its course toward Europe had a mean velocity of seven miles per day.

The system—so simple and inexpensive—will be continued, and later a chart and tables of work in all the oceans will be published. The method is likely to disturb some very well established notions of currents at sea.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TABLEAUX VIVANTS

Kilanyi Personally Supervising—Some of Those Who Will Pose.

The tableaux vivants to be given in Palmer's Theatre on Thursday, June 13, to raise funds for the Women's Building of the Cotton States and International Exposition, at Atlanta, Ga., will be much more beautiful than those given in the Fifth Avenue Theatre, as Mr. Kilanyi is personally supervising these pictures, and promises to make the affair a credit to himself as well as to the management.

All of the ladies who appeared in the last tableaux except those who have left town will appear again, with the addition of Mrs. Joseph Bradley Read, Mrs. Hiram Cleaver Von Kroh, Mrs. Littlehale, Miss Pruit, Miss Alice Mandelick, Miss Fisher, who was so beautiful as Tribby in the tableaux given at the Lyceum Theatre for charity not long ago; Mrs. Bregaro, Miss Olga Monsanto, and Mrs. Edward E. Kidder have decided to take part in these tableaux, and Mrs. Wesley Smith, who recited so beautifully the lines of Tribby, will also take part in the programme.

Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, will pose as Diana. Miss Maud Morgan will play the harp, Miss Jennie Dutton, soprano, will sing; Miss Mandelick, contralto, will sing; Miss Amy Fay, sister-in-law of Theodore Thomas, will play the piano; Mrs. Harriett Webb will recite, and there will be an orchestra to describe the tableaux in music.

The pictures will be posed by the well-known portrait painter, Verplank Burney, for five tableaux; De Cost Smith, the Indian painter, will pose Hiawatha and other Indian characters; Mrs. Rhoda Holmes Nichols will pose "The Scarlet Letter," and "Evening Prayer"; O. S. Parsons will pose Mrs. Read, Chairman Women's Department, New-York City, as "Her Portrait." C. E. Cookman will pose Portia, Marquise, and others. Stanley Middleton will also pose some of the pictures. It is hoped that much money will be raised for the committee. Mrs. Theodore Sutro is Chairman of the Department of Music and Law for New-York State.

The members of the Entertainment Committee are Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Mrs. Joseph Bradley Read, Mrs. Dr. Lozier, Mrs. Samuel E. Milliken, Miss Rebecca St. John, Mrs. Frank Northrop, Mrs. Annie C. Bettner, Mrs. Gerrit Smith, Miss Amy Fay, Miss Laura S. Collins, Miss Emma Thursby, Mrs. Hiram C. Von Kroh, Mrs. Mary Knight Wood, and Mrs. E. Marcy-Raymond.

Financial.

WANTED.

Richmond Railway & Electric Co. First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds.

C. J. Hudson & Co.
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
36 WALL STREET.

MONEY TO LOAN,
on Bond and Mortgage on unencumbered New-York City Real Estate. Property must be worth at least twice the amount of loan.

The Bowery Savings Bank,
128-130 BOWERY.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Sinking Fund
Six Per Cent.
Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that in accordance with Articles eleven and twelve of the General First Mortgage of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, dated January 1, 1881, to the Central Trust Company of New-York, trustee, that First Mortgage Sinking Fund six per cent. gold coupon bonds of said railroad company, numbered as follows, have been designated by lot this day for redemption, and will be redeemed upon presentation at the office of this company, at par, with ten per cent. added to the principal at the next payment of semi-annual interest on said bonds, July 1st, 1895, viz:

578	6236	11285	18035	32983	46427
664	6319	11297	18147	33339	46517
788	6362	11431	18171	33545	46543
921	6382	11573	18207	34059	47058
936	6399	11588	18328	34105	47336
954	6494	11622	18340	34753	47893
1105	6508	11936	18382	34845	47874
1342	6523	12005	18588	34912	47930
1479	6586	12139	18605	35021	47943
1606	6600	12307	18919	35540	48103
1745	6658	12750	18958	35986	48237
1765	6682	12768	19013	36100	48269
1883	6753	12950	19053	36119	48532
1889	6852	13101	19068	36205	48886
2092	7211	13161	19073	36432	49017
2168	7459	13182	19136	36890	49048
2511	7599	13801	19210	37242	49206
2530	7632	13905	19500	37257	49496
2760	7681	13992	19851	37349	49554

WAR COLLEGE PROBLEMS

Some Intricate Questions in International Law.

WORK FOR STUDENTS AT NEWPORT

Hypothetical Cases with Lots of Ends to Them—Meant to Illustrate the Actual Possibilities of Naval Warfare.

NEWPORT, June 9.—The course in international law, at the War College this Summer, has been prepared with great care. The problems are much involved and knotty, yet all questions which will arise are likely to develop at any time in the practical experience of naval commanders.

The problems are as follows:

Situation I.—In command of a United States man-of-war, cruising along the west coast of South America, you arrive in the vicinity of the port of Talcahuano. When five miles off the coast, you discover that an American merchantman is being chased at a distance from the nearest land by a public vessel of the nationality of the port. She is arrested and taken into port, and, upon inquiry, you ascertain that it was for landing Chinese coolies in violation of a local law. You follow these vessels into port, and, after making inquiries concerning the matter, take up a certain line of conduct, which please state.

You find that the American vessel is foreign built, with a properly made out and registered Consular certificate. Does the fact that she is not a regularly documented vessel of the United States prevent any protection to which a legal vessel of the United States would be entitled?

After the captured merchantman is anchored in the port, the United States flag is hauled down from her and one of the port substituted. Do you object, and if so, why?

The newly arrived American Minister sends you written directions to seize the captured vessel in port and take her to a home port. What is your answer to this communication?

A native boatman attacks the coxswain of your gig while it is lying astern of the seized merchantman. He defends himself in the struggle, throws the boatman overboard out of the gig. The boatman goes ashore and secures a warrant for the arrest of your coxswain, and the police come off to the ship under your command to arrest him. What do you do?

The coxswain is also made to arrest him from your gig, when he brings you ashore next day. He is finally arrested on liberty on shore. State your attitude in the latter case.

Situation II.—While passing through the Straits of Magellan, in command of a small cruiser, you come to anchor off the Chilean settlement of Sandy Point, where there is a Consul and diplomatic representative of the United States, and has no telegraphic communication with the civilized world. You find detained at anchor off Sandy Point a number of merchant vessels—American, English, and German—whose masters inform you that they are denied a passage through the straits. This prevents any mail communication with the outside world.

The Chilean Governor on shore informs you that the straits are considered by his Government as exclusively territorial waters of Chile, and that he has, for what he deems sufficient reasons, closed the straits to passage by merchantmen, and that the merchantmen, having refused to go back, were detained by force by his order. He further states that he does not feel authorized to deny passage, however, to men-of-war. At this time no war vessels, and there are no belligerent operations in the vicinity. What action do you take in response to the appeal from the American merchantmen? Please explain in full the situation and the reasons for your action.

After taking action toward vessels of your own nationality, the masters of the English and German vessels also appeal to you for similar action on their behalf. What response do you make, and why?

You deem it your duty to remain at Sandy Point, and while there the aborgines (savages) threaten an attack and massacre. The Governor begs you to land a force, and otherwise to assist in his aid in repelling such an attack. What do you do, and why?

There are several American citizens residing at Sandy Point, transacting business, and owning property there and elsewhere. The Governor compels them to join a military company to defend the town. They question his right, and appeal to you. What answer do you make, and why?

Finally a large military detachment arrives from Chile, convoyed by the Arturo Prat and two fast protected cruisers. The trouble with the Indians and the danger from revolt on the part of the convicts at large, having imminent end, the Governor, who is also senior military officer, declares martial law, and, among other things, proceeds to seize the property of the American residents for military purposes. Upon their violent resistance to this action they are arrested, tried, and punished by a military commission, the civil courts being suspended. What action do you take as to this?

Finally the military and naval commanders announce that they have orders, under certain contingencies, which have now arrived, to request your departure at once from Sandy Point and the straits. They regret to tell you that if necessary to enforce this request, they will have to use the superior force under their command. What do you do?

What instructions are likely to be sent by our Government to your representative in Santiago in regard to this matter?

Members of the class in formulating their solutions are required to give authorities and precedents when possible.

A Protecting Jail.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It is said of a model jail to be exhibited at Atlanta that "a prisoner incarcerated within its iron cages will be absolutely protected from without." This insinuation that the people out of jail need safekeeping occasionally is borne out by the facts, and not alone in the Southern States.

SALES OF REALTY TO-DAY.

The following sales of real estate at auction are scheduled to take place to-day at 111 Broadway:

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, Myer Finn's estate, 71 lots on Burnside, Anthony, Fyer, and Valentine Avenues near One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, Tremont.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, northwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, 20.1 by 80 by irregular, four and two story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,750; on prior mortgage, $19,000.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sales, two actions, Reginald H. Arnold, referee, 446 and 448 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, beginning 143.8 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, two four-story brick tenements, with stores, respectively 24.8 and 24.10 by 100.10. Due on judgment on each, $2,375.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—The Boston Theatre closed.—When the curtain fell on the last act of "Trilby" at the Boston Theatre Saturday night, the season at that big playhouse closed. It had been open continuously for forty-three weeks, and the season had proved the most prosperous for the management of any season in the history of the house. The house is to be thoroughly renovated during the Summer vacation, preparatory to its reopening in August. "Burmah" will have its first American production at the Boston in September, and Manager Tompkins is making great preparations for the event. The play will be produced for an extended run, and will be presented in all the large cities of the country after its Boston production. The theatre will be opened once more this Summer before the work of renovation begins. Next Thursday "The Rivals" will be presented there with the same star cast which produced it at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in this city week before last for the benefit of Mr. Couldock.

—Morning Matinées at the Casino.—Matinées of "The Merry World" will be given at the Casino on Saturdays only, and they will be general matinées, beginning every Saturday morning, at 11:30 o'clock. The object is to give the performance so that persons attending it can be free to go to the races, or go into the country in the afternoon. Canary & Lederer are going to give this a fair trial, and if the public approve it, as seems likely, the morning matinée at the Casino will become an established fact. Much work was done yesterday in rehearsing "The Merry World" to the limits of a reasonable performance. Many of the "reviews," which did not take well on Saturday night, were cut from the play, and several of the poorer specialties were dropped out. It is believed that the performance will end to-night at a proper hour.

—"Little Robinson Cruso."—This is the title of a new travesty, which is to be produced by Manager Thomas Prior at the Schiller Theatre in Chicago to-night. The book is by Harry B. Smith, the librettist of "Robin Hood" and "Rob Roy," and Mr. Smith has been conducting the rehearsals for several days. Eddie Foy, Marie Dressler, and a number of first-class burlesque artists have been secured by Mr. Prior, who expects "Little Robinson Cruso" to hold the stage in Chicago all Summer, and to be presented throughout the country next season.

—Joseph Cawthorn to Star.—Joseph Cawthorn, the German comedian, is going to star next season. His tour will open in Kansas City in August, and will include a long season on the Pacific coast. John W. Dunne will be his manager, and he will have a competent supporting company. He has a new play, which has not yet been named, but which is said to give him a very fine character.

—"The Fatal Card" in French.—"The Fatal Card" has been produced in French at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, Paris, under the title of "La Dame de Carreau," (The Queen of Diamonds.) The adaptation was made by Pierre Decourcelle, who dramatized Halévy's novel, "L'Abbe Constantin."

—Mr. Powers in Comic Opera.—James T. Powers has decided to return to comic opera next season. He will play the leading male part in "The Princess Bonnie," which is to open the season at the Broadway Theatre.

—"The Gospel Man."—"Der Evangelimann," "The Gospel Man," is the curious name of an opera that has just been performed with success in Berlin. The words and music are by Wilhelm Kienzl.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

ONLY TWO LEFT

OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 55 AND 57 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

E. KILPATRICK, Builder,
50 WEST 67TH ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

FOR RENT—Saratoga, furnished cottage; all modern improvements; North Broadway; best location. H. C. BARRETT, Barrett House.

Legal Sales.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.
In the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Texas, at Dallas.
No. 193.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, complainant, vs. JOHN H. GASTON, receiver of the Texas Trunk Railroad Company, defendant.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the decree entered in the above-entitled cause, bearing date the 26th day of February, 1895, as resettled under date of the first day of April, 1895, I, the undersigned, Master Commissioner, thereby designated, shall, on the sixth day of August, A. D. 1895, the same being the first Tuesday in said month, or on the date to which I may adjourn such sale, at 12 o'clock noon, at the point in the County of Dallas, Tex., where the track which connects the Houston and Texas Central Railroad and the Texas Trunk Railroad connects and intersects with the main track of the Texas Trunk Railroad, near the eastern limits of the City of Dallas, said point being about seventeen hundred and twenty-seven feet south of the point of junction of the Rapid Transit Railroad with said main line of the Texas Trunk Railroad, make sale, without valuation, appraisement, redemption, or extension, at public auction, as an entirety, and not in separate parcels, to the highest and best bidder therefor, of the property covered by the mortgage referred to in said decree, and by said decree directed to be sold, viz.: The railroad of the Texas Trunk Railroad Company, situate in the Counties of Dallas and Kaufman, in the State of Texas, extending from the City of Dallas in said County of Dallas to Cedar Station in said County of Kaufman, consisting of a main line upwards of fifty miles in length, and also of all rights of way, tracks, side tracks, ties, rails, culverts, bridges, stations, water stations, water tanks, depots, car houses, engine houses, machine shops, structures, rolling stock, locomotives, cars, tenders, machinery, implements, iron, materials, lands, tenements, and other property, chattels, choses in action and things pertaining to said railroad, owned by said railroad company or acquired or used by said railroad company in and for the construction, repairs, renewal, improvement, completion, operation, or management of said railroad, and together with the franchises, charters and corporate rights, privileges, and franchises possessed or acquired by the railroad company, including the franchise to be a corporation.

Reference is hereby made to the said decree for further particulars and for a more specific description of the property ordered to be sold.

Any holder of any of said bonds may bid and purchase at said sale for his own account. I shall receive no bid on said sale for less than $20,000, unless hereafter otherwise ordered by the court, nor shall I receive any bid from any person offering to bid who shall not first deposit with me, as a pledge that such bidder will make and his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of $10,000 in money, or by a certified check on some responsible bank. Of the price for which said property shall be sold there shall be paid in cash at the time of the sale the cash deposit hereinbefore required, which shall be received as part of the purchase price, and also at the same time and from time to time thereafter such further portion of said purchase price shall be paid in cash as the court may direct. The court reserves the right to reject any bid and to take and resell said premises and property upon the failure of any purchaser for twenty days to comply with any order of the court requiring payment. The balance of the purchase price not now or hereafter required to be paid in cash may either be paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy and make good said balance of his bid in whole or in part by paying over and surrendering receiver's certificates issued by the order of the court in said cause, or outstanding bonds or coupons, or either, secured by the mortgage dated August 30, 1888, in said decree referred to, such certificates, bonds, and coupons, respectively, being received at such price or value as shall be equivalent to the amount that the holders thereof would be entitled to receive thereon, in case the entire purchase price were paid in cash. All certificates, bonds, and coupons that may be used in such payment shall be surrendered to the Special Master Commissioner and canceled if the whole amount due thereon is applied upon the purchase price, but if less than such whole amount is applied shall be stamped or written upon said certificates, bonds, or coupons by said Special Master Commissioner, and such bonds or coupons shall then be returned to their owner. If any bid shall be rejected by the court and the person making the same shall fail to comply with all the conditions of sale and all orders of court with respect thereto, the money deposited by the bidder shall be forfeited and shall be applied as the court may direct.

The said decree provides that the purchaser or purchasers of the property therein decreed to be sold shall be put and kept in the full title, possession, and enjoy the said mortgaged premises and property therein decreed to be sold, and all the rights, privileges, and franchises pertaining thereto, as fully and completely as the said Texas Trunk Railroad Company or the said John H. Gaston, as receiver, has at any time held or enjoyed the same; and further, that the said purchaser or purchasers shall have and hold the entire line of said railroads and property free and discharged of and from the lien of the mortgage foreclosed as in said decree mentioned and from the claims of the parties to said suit, or either of them, and intervenors therein or any persons claiming or to claim thereunder.

A. T. WATTS,
ap29-1aw15wM Special Master Commissioner.

Legal Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT. CITY AND County of New-York.—NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiffs, against GARDNER LANDON, Junior, and Clara E. Landon, his wife; William T. Washburn, as executor and trustee, and Emma Richardson, as executrix and trustee, under the last will and testament of Benjamin Richardson, deceased; Louisa A. Richardson, otherwise known as Louisa Burrill and Louisa A. Burl; Zebulon Phillips, Paul Fuller, Edward Kelly, Eugene Kelly, Junior, Thomas H. Kelly, and Daniel F. Sullivan, as executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Eugene Kelly, deceased; William H. Parrell and Edward Kelly, as surviving partners of the firm of Eugene Kelly and Company; The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, Emma Richardson, Georgia B. Colles, Charles G. Burgoyne, Walter McCarthy, Charles Derleth, Viola J. M. Karam, Ella T. Gouverneur, Fanny Richardson and Joseph B. Richardson, her husband; Harriet Burrill and William H. Burrill, her husband; Harriet Birdsall and Louis B. Birdsall, her husband; Philena A. Cooper, individually and as administratrix, with the will annexed, of the goods, chattels, and credits of Sarah Jane Richardson, deceased; Lincoln Richardson Cooper, Frederick Cooper, Harriet B. Dewey, Joseph H. Cooper, John McDonald, William B. Richardson, Eva Richardson, Henry F. Swanson, defendants.—The trial of this action desired in the County of New-York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 20th, 1895.

McCALL and ARNOLD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

To the defendants Gardner Landon, Junior, and Clara E. Landon, his wife; Zebulon Phillips, and Harriet B. Dewey:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Justice Hardin George H. Ingraham, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the twenty-third day of May, 1895, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of this county and of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City, County, and State of New-York.—Dated New-York, May 23d, 1895.

McCALL and ARNOLD,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, New-York City. my27-1aw6wM

BY-LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES CASUALTY COMPANY, REGULATING THE ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.

Section 1. The first meeting of the stockholders for the election of fifteen (15) Trustees and two (2) Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting shall be held at noon on the fifteenth (15th) day of June, 1895, at the office of the company, in the City of New-York. Subsequent annual meetings of stockholders shall be held as specified in the charter of the company. At each of such meetings two (2) Inspectors shall be chosen to serve at the next election. The polls shall remain open half an hour.

Section 2. No Trustee or officer of the company or any person who may be a candidate for the office of Trustee shall serve as an Inspector of Election. Vacancies in the office of Inspector of Election shall be filled by a vote of the stockholders at any meeting at which an election is to be held.

Section 3. The Secretary shall cause such notice of all meetings of stockholders to be given as is required by law.

Section 4. Special meetings of the stockholders may be called by the Board of Trustees at any time and shall be called by them whenever the owners of certificates of stock (2-5) or more of the stock of the company outstanding at the time make application to that effect to the Trustees, in writing, stating the objects of the proposed meeting. Business transacted at special meetings shall be confined to the object stated in the call and matters germane thereto. For meetings not regulated by statute, one week's notice shall be given to each of the stockholders by mailing the same to his place of residence or business, as it may appear on the stock books of the company.

W. H. CHESEBROUGH, Jr.,
Secretary.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,360 Broadway, 42d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Real Estate at Auction.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
ESTATE OF

SUSAN B. WARD,

A large plot of choice and valuable

VACANT LOTS

Situated at Fort Washington Heights
ON
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD,
FORT WASHINGTON AVENUE, OR RIDGE ROAD,
and the
BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE
and the Hudson River,
BETWEEN 169th AND 172d STREETS. WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION IN SEPARATE LOTS BY

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO.,
TUESDAY, JUNE 11th, 1895,
at 12 o'clock noon,
AT THE NEW-YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, 111 BROADWAY.

60 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years at 5 per cent.

Titles guaranteed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. free of charge to the purchaser.

Book Maps and further particulars can be had of THE AUCTIONEER, 111 Broadway, Room B.

ABRAHAM VAN SANTVOORD, ESQ., Referee, 111 Broadway.

GEO. W. VAN SLYCK, ESQ., Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway.

Messrs. DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, No. 32 Nassau St.

Messrs. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, No. 15 Wall St.,

Messrs. ALEXANDER & GREEN, No. 120 Broadway,

Messrs. MILLER & BRIGGS, No. 32 Nassau St., GEORGE Q. COLLINS, Esq., No. 120 Broadway, WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Esq., No. 55 Liberty Street, Attorneys for Defendants.

Or of Beverly Ward, 221 West 125th St.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE,
to close estate of Myer Finn, deceased, at 111 Broadway, N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom,
MONDAY, JUNE 10, NOON,

71 CHOICE LOTS,
BURNSIDE AVE., NEAR 179TH ST.

Mount Hope,
NEAR RAPID TRANSIT STATIONS,

TREMONT,

24th WARD, NEW-YORK CITY.
High and healthy location; Burnside Av. sewered; water, gas, and other city conveniences at hand; beautiful residential neighborhood, growing rapidly; only five minutes' walk from Harlem R. R. rapid transit station, 3d Av. electric cars, and 177th St. elevated station.

5 CENT FARE TO BATTERY.
TITLE GUARANTEED FREE OF COST to each purchaser. No nuisances allowed.
70 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE, payable in 3 years or sooner; interest, 5 per cent.
Send for maps to Henry A. Bogert, attorney, 97 Nassau St.; William E. Flinn, and others, executors, 115 Broadway, or James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 59 Liberty St.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auct'r.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

4 Beautiful Villas,
1 FRAME DWELLING,
34 CHOICE LOTS,

IN 23D WARD, NEW-YORK CITY, OVERLOOKING NEW MACOMB'S DAM BRIDGE, HARLEM RIVER, NEW SPEEDWAY, AND 155TH ST. VIADUCT.

BY SMYTH & RYAN, Auctioneers.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

Houses and lots are all located on Sedgwick, Summit, Ogden, Bremer, and proposed Nelson Avenues, Burl Place and Jerome Av.

GEORGE G. FREER, Assignee.
HENRY F. MILLER, Atty for Assignee.
Handsome maps, permits, photographs, and particulars at Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.
ANOTHER AUCTION SALE
OF
PALISADES PARK LOTS
ON
TUESDAY, JUNE 18, AT 1 O'CLOCK,
AT
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 59 LIBERTY ST.
Great chance for investors.
Great opportunity for home-seekers.
450 BEAUTIFUL LOTS
in the
Handsome suburb of New-York,
AT PALISADES PARK, N. J.
Write for maps and free passes to inspect the lots in advance of the sale. Address
A. FRED SILVERSTONE, Assignee,
14 Chambers St. N. Y.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER.
ADMINISTRATION SALE
By order of the Court of Common Pleas, will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
to close the estate of Patrick Murphy, deceased,
DAVID McCLURE, ESQ., REFEREE,
four-story brownstone house, with extension and two-story brick house in rear, on lot,
NO. 125 WEST 42d ST.
For maps, &c., apply as follows: To James A. O'Gorman, Esq., plaintiff's attorney, 206 Broadway; William B. Bronk, Esq., defendant's attorney, 2 Wall St.; J. E. Van Nostrand, Esq., guardian, 206 Broadway, and at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.—New-York Arsenal, Governors Island, New-York Harbor, June 5, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 1 o'clock P. M., FRIDAY, June 14, 1895, for furnishing cotton thread, &c.; forage, ironmongery, &c.; plumbers' supplies and materials; stoves, lumber, fuel, tools, and utensils, &c., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1896. All information furnished on application to Major FRANK H. PHIPPS, Ord. Dept.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, New-York, May 29, 1895.—Proposals for purchase from the United States of 235,000 cubic yards, more or less, of broken stone, excavated from cut through Dyckman Meadow, on line of Harlem River improvement, and stored on meadow, near Spuyten Duyvil Creek, will be received here until 12 M., TUESDAY, July 9, 1895, and then publicly opened. All information furnished on application. G. L. GILLESPIE, Lieut. Col. Engrs.

Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WINCHESTER W. WINCHESTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of June, 1895. ELIZA S. WINCHESTER, THOMAS E. SLOAN, Administrators. BOOREM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Att'ys for Administrators, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. je10-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER N. DE GRAUW, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 115 Broadway, Room 19, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of December, 1894.—ROBERT P. LEE, FRED L. GRAUW, Executors. ROBERT P. LEE, Jr., Attorney for the Executors, 115 Broadway, New-York City. d24-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA M. BUBEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Smith and Marin, No. 7 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July, next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of December, 1894. EDWARD JANSEN, OTTO J. BUBEL, Executors. SMITH & MARTIN, Attorneys for Executors, 7 Nassau Street, New-York, N. Y. d31-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HERRLICH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William R. Wilder, at No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 28th day of December, 1894. WILLIAM T. ELSING, Executor. WILLIAM R. WILDER, Attorney for Executor, 45 Cedar St., New-York City. 1aw6mM

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ANNER AMELIA REYNOLDS; John B. Reynolds, as executor of the last will and testament of Lucy Fayerweather, deceased; Morris B. Beardsley, as executor of the last will and testament of Lucy Fayerweather, deceased; Lucy J. Beardsley, Mary W. Achter, Emma S. Fayerweather, the Trustees of Amherst College, the Trustees of Dartmouth College, the Trustees of Hamilton College, the University of Rochester, the President and Trustees of Williams College at Williamstown, Massachusetts; Adelbert College of the Western Reserve University, the President and Trustees of Bowdoin College, Cornell University, the Trustees of Columbia College in the City of New-York, Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Lincoln University, Lafayette College, Marysville College, Marietta College, Park College, the Trustees of Union College in the town of Schenectady, in the State of New-York; the rector and visitors of the University of Virginia, Wabash College, Wesleyan University, Yale University, the Union Theological Seminary, New-York Universities University, Mount Sinai Hospital, Woman's Hospital in the State of New-York, the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, the Manhattan Dispensary, the Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, the Methodist Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, New-York Cancer Hospital, the St. Vincent's Hospital of the City of New-York, Society of St. Vincent de Paul in the City of New-York, Corporation of Haverford College, the University of the City of New-York, the University of Pennsylvania, Brown University, Harvard College, Princeton College, the Trustees of Rutgers College, Smith College, Elmira College, Vassar College, Barnard School for Women, the Peter Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, the Shattuck School of Faribault, Minnesota, Trinity College, Presbyterian Hospital in the City of New-York, Annie M. Upham as administratrix of the estate of E. M. Upham, deceased; James A. Roberts, as Comptroller of the State of New-York, and Ashbel P. Fitch, as Comptroller of the City of New-York, and to all persons interested in the estate of Daniel B. Fayerweather, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before one of our Surrogates of the County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 23rd day of July, 1895, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of the proceedings of Justus L. Bulkley, Thomas G. Ritch, and Henry B. Vaughan, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and county, at the City of New-York, the 23rd day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Att'y for Executor, 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. je3-1aw6wM

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY CRO'BRIAN; Cornelia Waldo Jones, Allee Iselin, Mary Mason Hasell, Catharine L. O'Connor Jones, Marie Caroline de Trobriand Post, Beatrice de Trobriand Stears, Lena Beatrice Post Webster, Gordon Kintzing Post, Beatrice Charlotte de Trobriand Post, Edith Church Post, Regis Henri Post, Beatrice de Malelssze, Morley Burnett Stears, Lydia Lawrence Mason Jones, Arthur Mason Jones, Cordelia Mason Jones, general guardian of the persons and estates of Lydia Lawrence Mason Jones and Arthur Mason Jones; Arthur Iselin, William O'Donnell Iselin, Oliver Iselin, Mason Cruger Hasell, Alice Hasell, Mary Mason Hasell, Mason R. Jones, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court, held at the City Hall, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the sixteenth (16th) day of July, 1895, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of George G. Williams and Woodbury G. Langdon, as trustees under the third clause of the fifth codicil of the last will and testament of Mary Mason Jones, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed.

[Seal.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and county, at the City of New-York, the 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DE WITT, LOCKMAN & DE WITT, Attorneys for Trustees, No. 88 Nassau Street, New-York City, New-York. my27-1aw6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED TAYLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1895. Dated New-York, the seventh day of January, 1895. FREDERICK S. PARKER, Executor. TAYLOR & PARKER, Attorneys for Executor, 15 Wall Street, New-York City. ja7-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA A. O'DONOHUE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Bailey & Sullivan, No. 122 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of January, 1895. THOMAS O'DONOHUE, Executor. BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Executor, 122 Bowery, New-York City. ja14-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER NEELY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel, No. 147 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July, 1895. Dated New-York, the 28th day of December, 1894. WILLIAM J. NEELY, JANE NEELY, Executors. FETTRETCH, SILKMAN & SEYBEL, Attorneys for Executors, No. 147 Nassau Street, New-York City. d31-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL DEANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Wm. Hildreth Field & Deshon, 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of March, 1895. ZOE DEANE, MARY DEANE, Executrices. WM. HILDRETH FIELD & DESHON, Attorneys for Executrices, 237 Broadway, New-York, N. Y. mh11-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE CLARKSON GEOFFROY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 98, Times Building, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of June, 1895. NICHOLAS GEOFFROY, Administrator, &c., &c. FETTRETCH, SILKMAN and SEYBEL, Room 66, Times Building, N. Y. City, Attorneys for Administrator. je3-1aw6mM

BOSHER, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charles H. Bosher, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of doing business, at the office of R. T. Wilson & Co., No. 33 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of April, 1895. MARY C. BOSHER, Executrix. LARNED, WARREN & KNAPP, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 170 Broadway, New-York City. ap15-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB VANDERVOORT, late of Closter, Bergen County, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of March 1895. FRANCIS A. ED. MEYER, Executor.

TARRANT PUTNAM, Attorney for Executor, 38 Park Row, New-York. mh25-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN DIERKING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Stuyvesant & Millard, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of April, 1895. FREDERIC C. DIERKING, Administrator. STUYVESANT & MILLARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 99 Nassau Street, New-York. ap22-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAVINIA A. VORIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of December, 1894. WALTER H. CRITTENDEN, Executor. d17-1aw6mM

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to BENJAMIN F. SHERMAN, who resides with his general guardian, Jesse O'Conde, at Ballston Spa, N. Y.; Susan A. Sherman, who resides at Maplewood, N. J.; Frank Stoneall, who resides at Maplewood, N. J.; Frederick Stoneall, who resides at Maplewood, N. J.; Jeannie Tarrell, who resides at South Orange, N. J.; Edith Rook, who resides at South Orange, N. J.; Frederick I. Rook, who resides at South Orange, N. J.; Edward F. Rook, who resides at South Orange, N. J.; Royal V. Rook, who resides at South Orange, N. J.; John E. McGowan, who resides at the City of New-York; Charles F. Winch, who resides at the City of New-York; James H. Huntphrey, who resides at the City of New-York, and Jesse O'Conde, general guardian of the person and estate of Benjamin F. Sherman, an infant under the age of fourteen years, who resides at Ballston Spa, N. Y., and to all persons interested in the estate of Benjamin F. Sherman, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the sixteenth day of July, 1895, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of the executorship of Mary Mason Jones, as executrix of the last will and